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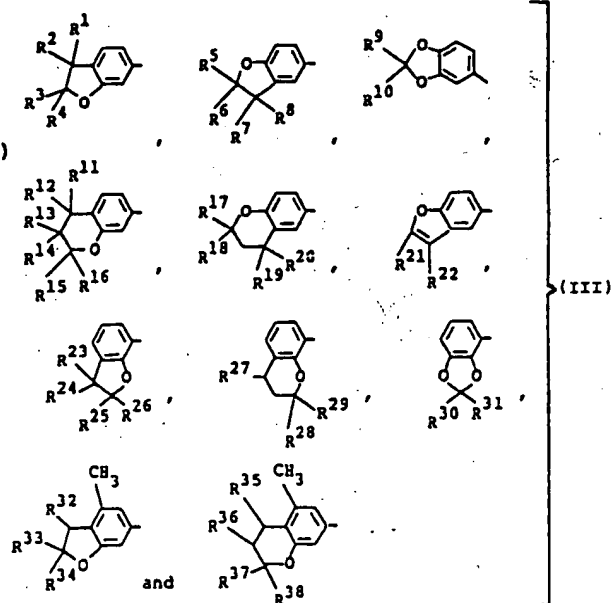
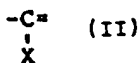
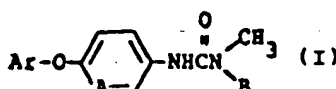
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification⁴ : C07D 405/12, 307/94, 311/78 C07D 493/10, A01N 47/36 C07D 307/77, 311/04, 317/46 A01N 47/30 // (C07D 493/10 C07D 317:00, 311:00)</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 87/ 00840</p> <p>(43) International Publication Date: 12 February 1987 (12.02.87)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/JP86/00398</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 4 August 1986 (04.08.86)</p> <p>(31) Priority Application Numbers: 60/171025 61/64757</p> <p>(32) Priority Dates: 5 August 1985 (05.08.85) 25 March 1986 (25.03.86)</p> <p>(33) Priority Country: JP</p> <p>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MITSUI PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD. [JP/JP]; 2-5, Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100 (JP).</p> <p>(72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) : TAKEMATSU, Tet-suo [JP/JP]; 612, Minemachi 3-chome, Utsunomiya-shi, Tochigi 321 (JP). FUKUOKA, Daisuke [JP/JP]; 2-1, Muronoki-cho 1-chome, Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi 740 (JP). TAKAHASHI, Katsuya [JP/JP]; 3-8, Misono 1-chome, Ohtake-shi,</p>	<p>Hiroshima 739-06 (JP). HASHIMOTO, Isao [JP/JP]; 37-25, Hirata 6-chome, Iwakuni-shi, Yamaguchi 741 (JP).</p> <p>(74) Agents: ODAJIMA, Heikichi et al.; Odajima Patent Office, Nippon Jitensha Bldg., 9-15, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107 (JP).</p> <p>(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BR, CH (European patent), DE (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), HU, IT (European patent), KR, NL (European patent), SU, US.</p> <p>Published With international search report.</p>	

(54) Title: NOVEL UREA DERIVATIVES, PROCESSES FOR PRODUCTION THEREOF AND HERBICIDE

(57) Abstract

Novel compounds of formula (I), a process for their production, and their use as a herbicide, wherein A represents the bond -N= or formula (II), in which X is a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom, a nitro group or a trifluoromethyl group; B represents a hydrogen atom, a methyl group or a methoxy group; and Ar represents one member selected from the group consisting of formulas (III), in which R¹ to R³⁸, independently from each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a lower alkoxy group; R¹⁶ may further represent a hydroxyl



group; a pair of R² and R³, a pair of R⁶ and R⁷ and a pair of R⁹ and R¹⁰ each, taken together, may represent an alkylene linkage and may form a 5- or 6-membered ring together with the two adjacent carbon atoms to which they are bonded; R¹¹ and R¹², taken together, may form an ethlenedioxy linkage -O-(CH₂)₂-O-, or R¹¹ and R¹⁵, taken together, may form an alkylene linkage and form a 5- or 6-membered ring together with the carbon atoms to which they are bonded, or R¹⁵ and R¹⁶, taken together, may represent a methylene linkage and form a 5- or 6-membered ring together with one carbon atom to which they are bonded, or R¹⁴ and R¹⁵, taken together, may form a dichloromethylene linkage.

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DESCRIPTION

NOVEL UREA DERIVATIVES, PROCESSES FOR PRODUCTION THEREOF AND HERBICIDE

Technological field

5 This invention relates to novel urea derivatives having herbicidal activity and being useful as a herbicide, processes for production thereof and a herbicide comprising such a urea derivative.

Background technology

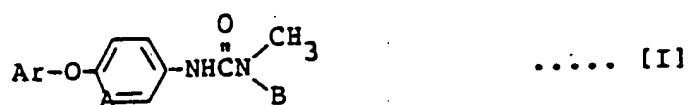
10 Wheat, corn, rice and soybean are important crops, and many herbicides have been used to increase the harvest of these crops. Conventional herbicides, however, have not proved to be entirely satisfactory in regard to herbicidal activity or safety on crops, and it has been
15 desired to develop herbicides which kill hazardous weeds in low dosages and do not cause phytotoxicity to crops.

 It is an object of this invention to provide herbicidally active urea derivatives which are not described in the prior literature and can meet the afore-
20 said desire, processes for production thereof, a herbicide comprising such a urea derivative as an active ingredient, and a method of controlling weeds.

Disclosure of the invention

 The present inventors have made investigations
25 in order to develop a herbicidally active compound which is not likely to cause unnegligible phytotoxicity to useful crops and can control hazardous weeds in low dosages. These investigations have led to the successful synthesis of urea derivatives represented by the following formula [I] not described in the prior literature,
30 and also to the discovery that the compounds of formula [I] are useful for controlling hazardous weeds at reduced dosages, have low phytotoxicity on useful crops, and are very superior compounds in herbicide applications.

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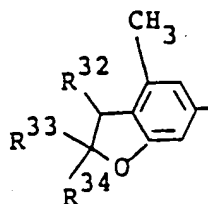
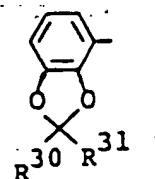
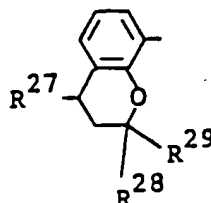
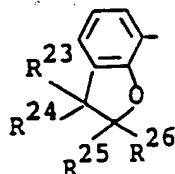
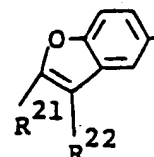
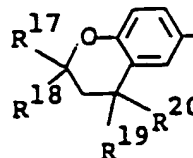
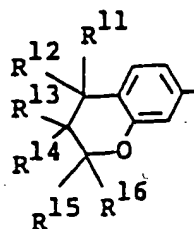
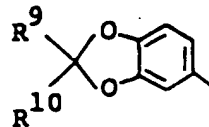
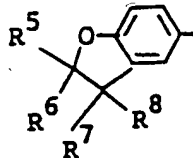
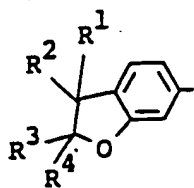
wherein

A represents the bond -N= or -C= in which

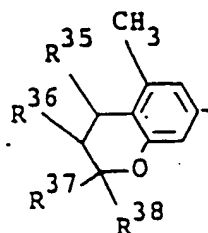
X is a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom, a ^Xnitro group or
5 a trifluoromethyl group;

B represents a hydrogen atom, a methyl group or
a methoxy group; and

Ar represents one member selected from the group
consisting of



and



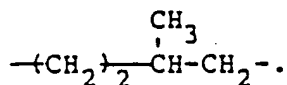
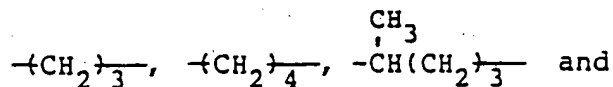
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in which R^1 to R^{38} , independently from each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a lower alkoxy group; R^{16} may further represent a hydroxyl group; a pair of R^2 and R^3 , a pair of R^6 and R^7 and a pair of R^9 and R^{10} each, taken together, may represent an alkylene linkage and may form a 5- or 6-membered ring together with the two adjacent carbon atoms to which they are bonded; R^{11} and R^{12} , taken together, may form an ethylenedioxy linkage $-O-(CH_2)_2-O-$, or R^{11} and R^{15} , taken together, may form an alkylene linkage and form a 5- or 6-membered ring together with the carbon atoms to which they are bonded, or R^{15} and R^{16} , taken together, may represent a methylene linkage and form a 5- or 6-membered ring together with one carbon atom to which they are bonded, or R^{14} and R^{15} , taken together, may form a dichloromethylene linkage.

When in general formula [I], R^1 to R^{38} represent a lower alkyl group or a lower alkoxy group, they usually contain 1 to 4 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 3 carbon atoms. Specific examples include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, methoxy, ethoxy, n-propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy and sec-butoxy groups.

When R^2 and R^3 are bonded to each other to form an alkylene group, the total number of carbon atoms of the alkylene group is usually 3 or 4. Examples of the alkylene group are $\{CH_2\}_3$ and $\{CH_2\}_4$.

When R^6 and R^7 are bonded to each other to form an alkylene group, the total number of carbon atoms of the alkylene group are usually 3 to 5. Examples include



When R^9 and R^{10} are bonded to each other to form an alkylene group, the total number of carbon atoms of the alkylene group is usually 4 or 5. Examples include $\{CH_2\}_4$ and $\{CH_2\}_5$.

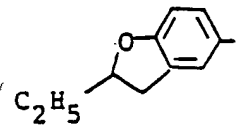
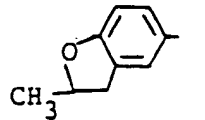
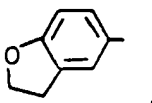
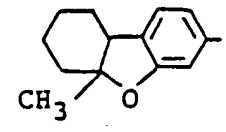
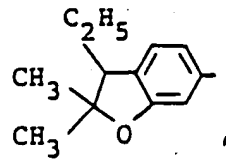
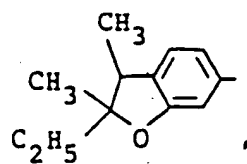
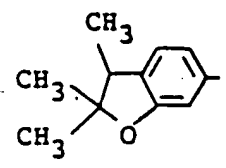
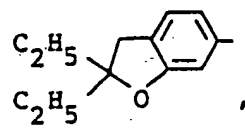
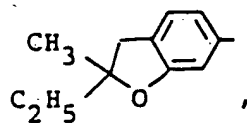
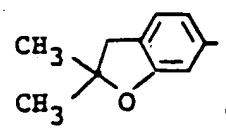
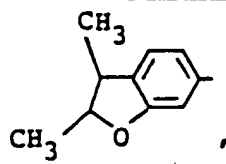
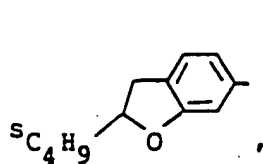
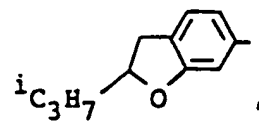
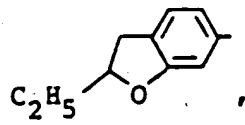
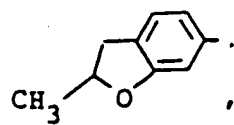
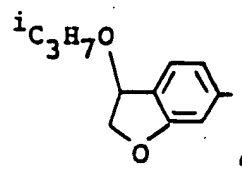
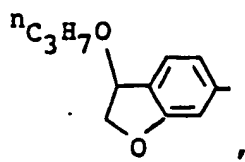
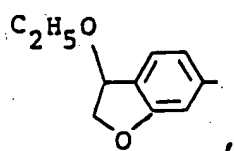
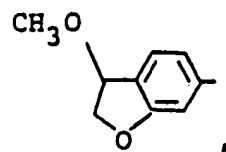
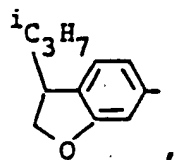
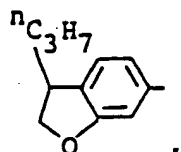
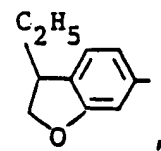
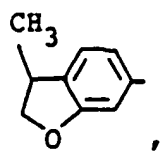
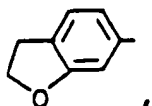
- 5 When R^{11} and R^{15} are bonded to each other to form an alkylene group, the total number of carbon atoms of the alkylene group is usually 2 or 3. Examples include $\{CH_2\}_2$ and $\{CH_2\}_3$.

- 10 When R^{15} and R^{16} are bonded to each other to form an alkylene group, the total number of carbon atoms is usually 4 or 5. Examples include $\{CH_2\}_4$ and $\{CH_2\}_5$.

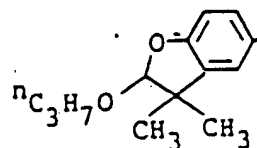
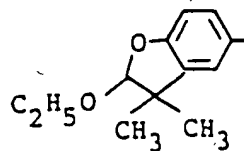
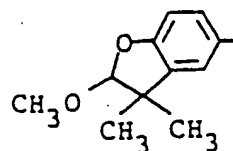
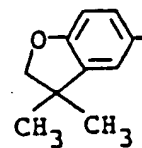
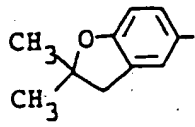
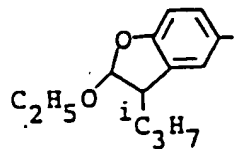
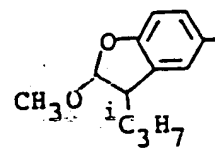
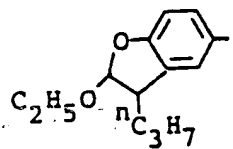
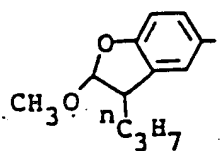
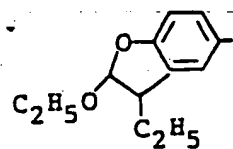
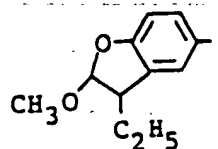
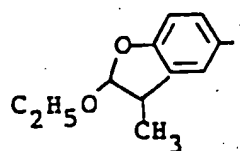
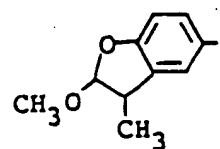
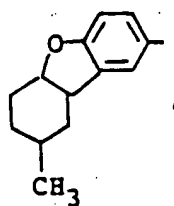
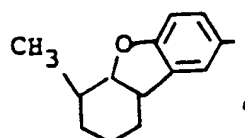
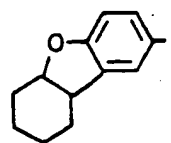
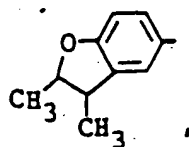
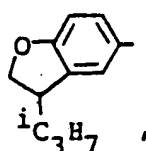
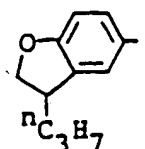
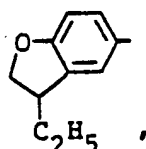
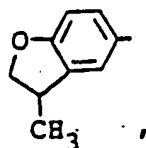
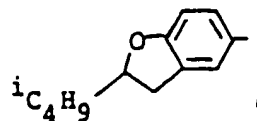
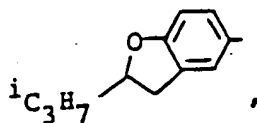
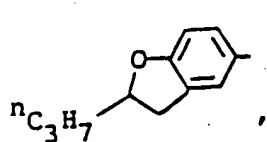
Examples of the Ar group are listed below.



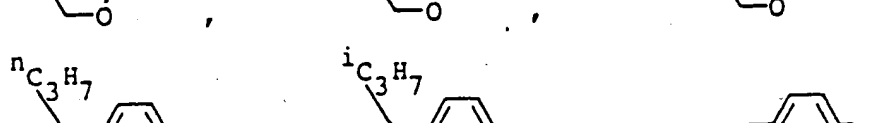
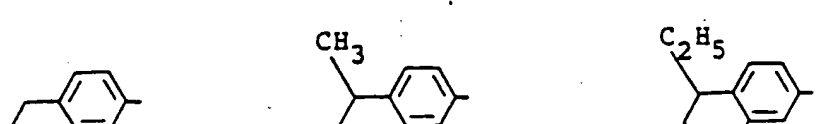
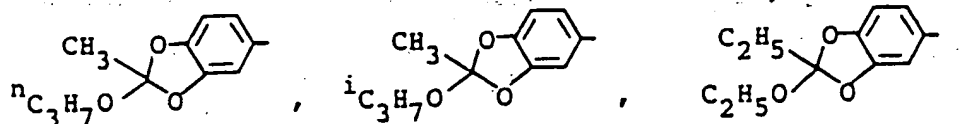
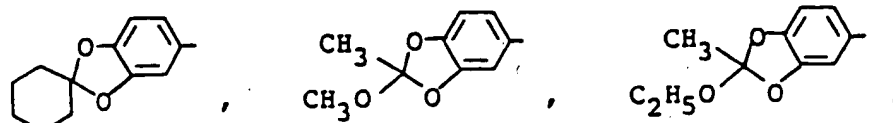
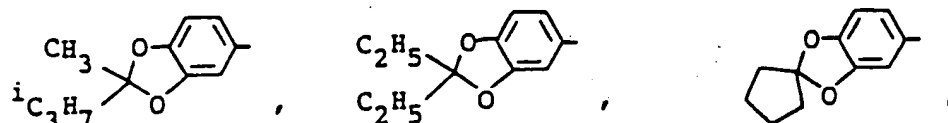
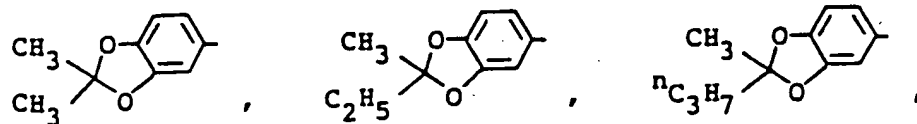
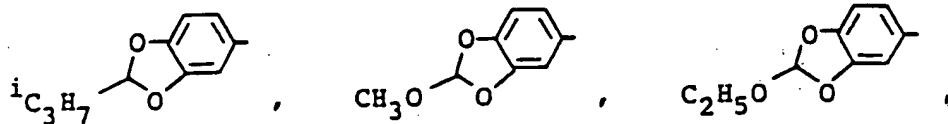
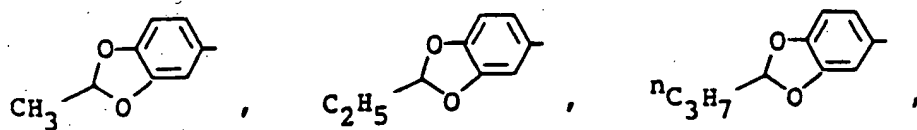
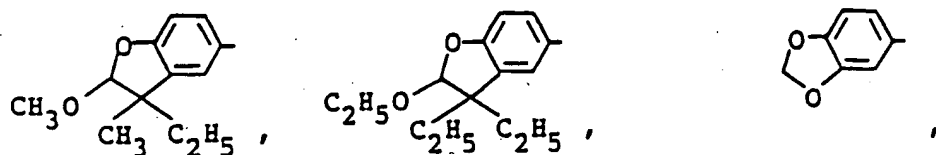
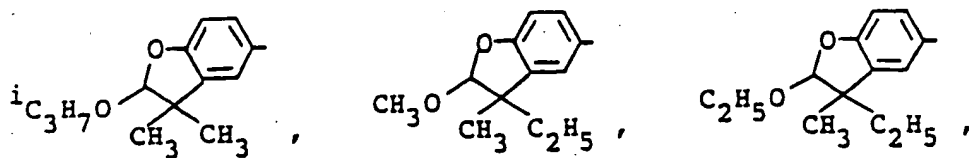
- 5 -

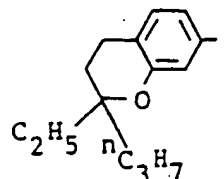
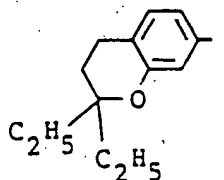
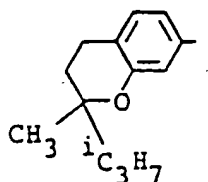
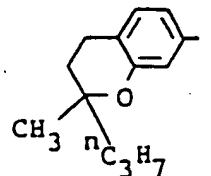
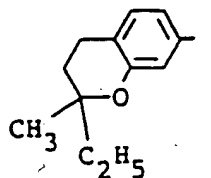
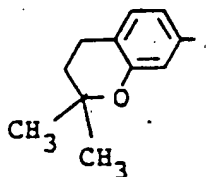
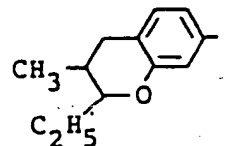
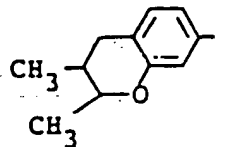
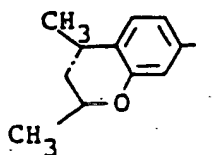
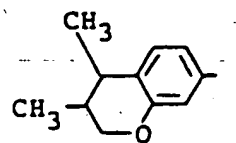
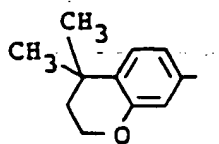
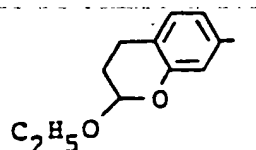
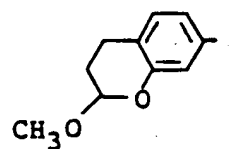
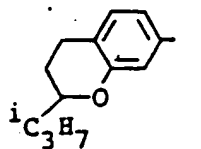
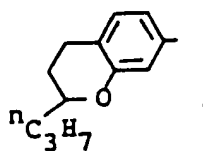
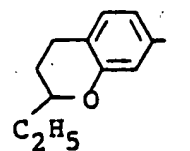
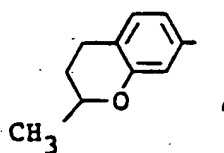
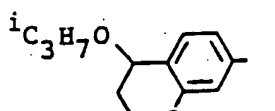
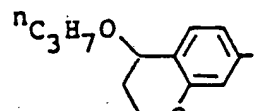
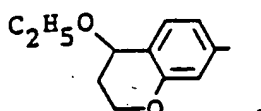
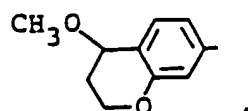
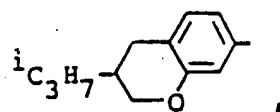
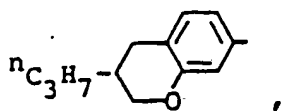
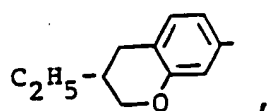


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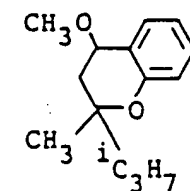
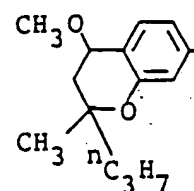
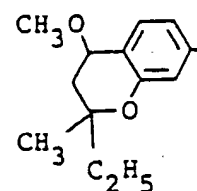
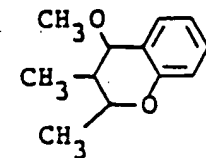
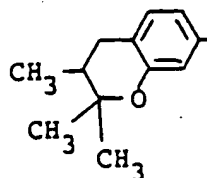
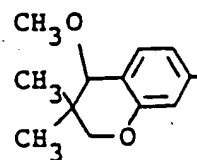
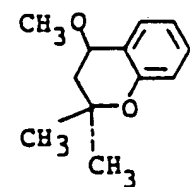
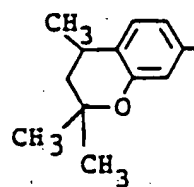
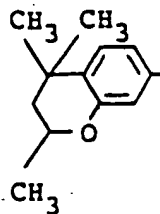
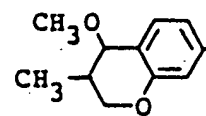
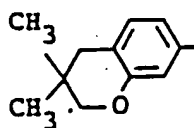
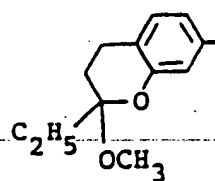
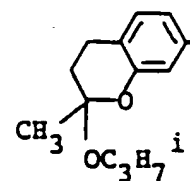
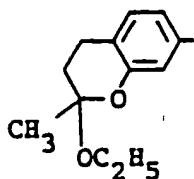
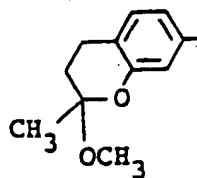
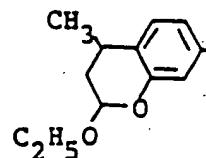
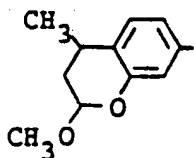
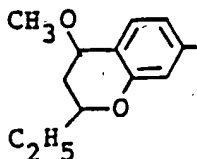
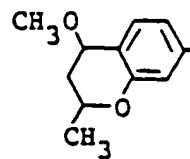
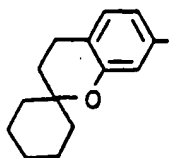
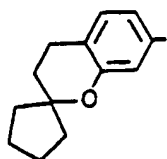


- 7 -

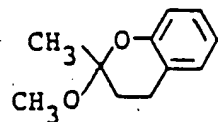
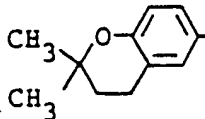
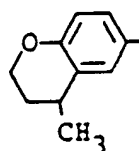
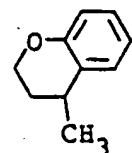
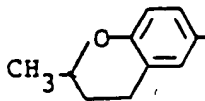
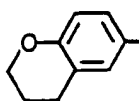
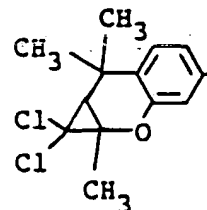
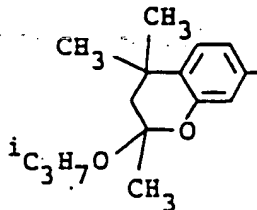
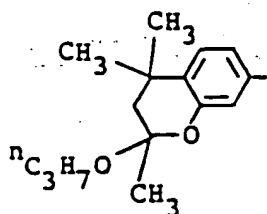
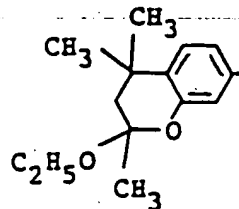
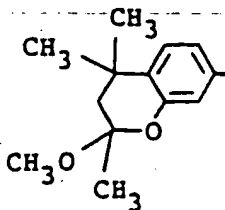
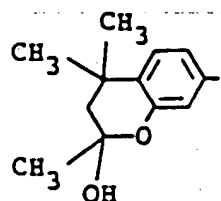
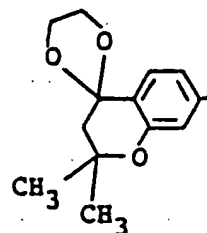
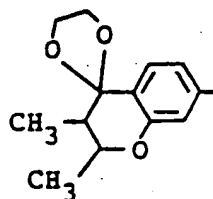
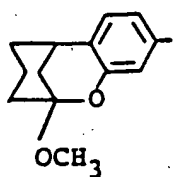
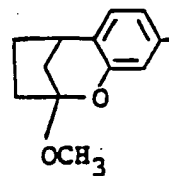
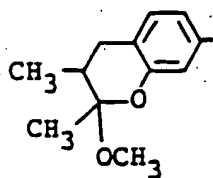
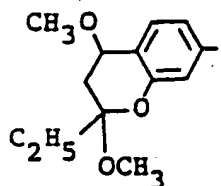
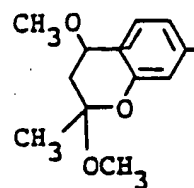
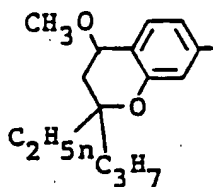
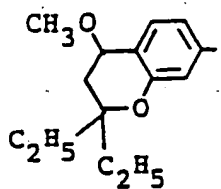




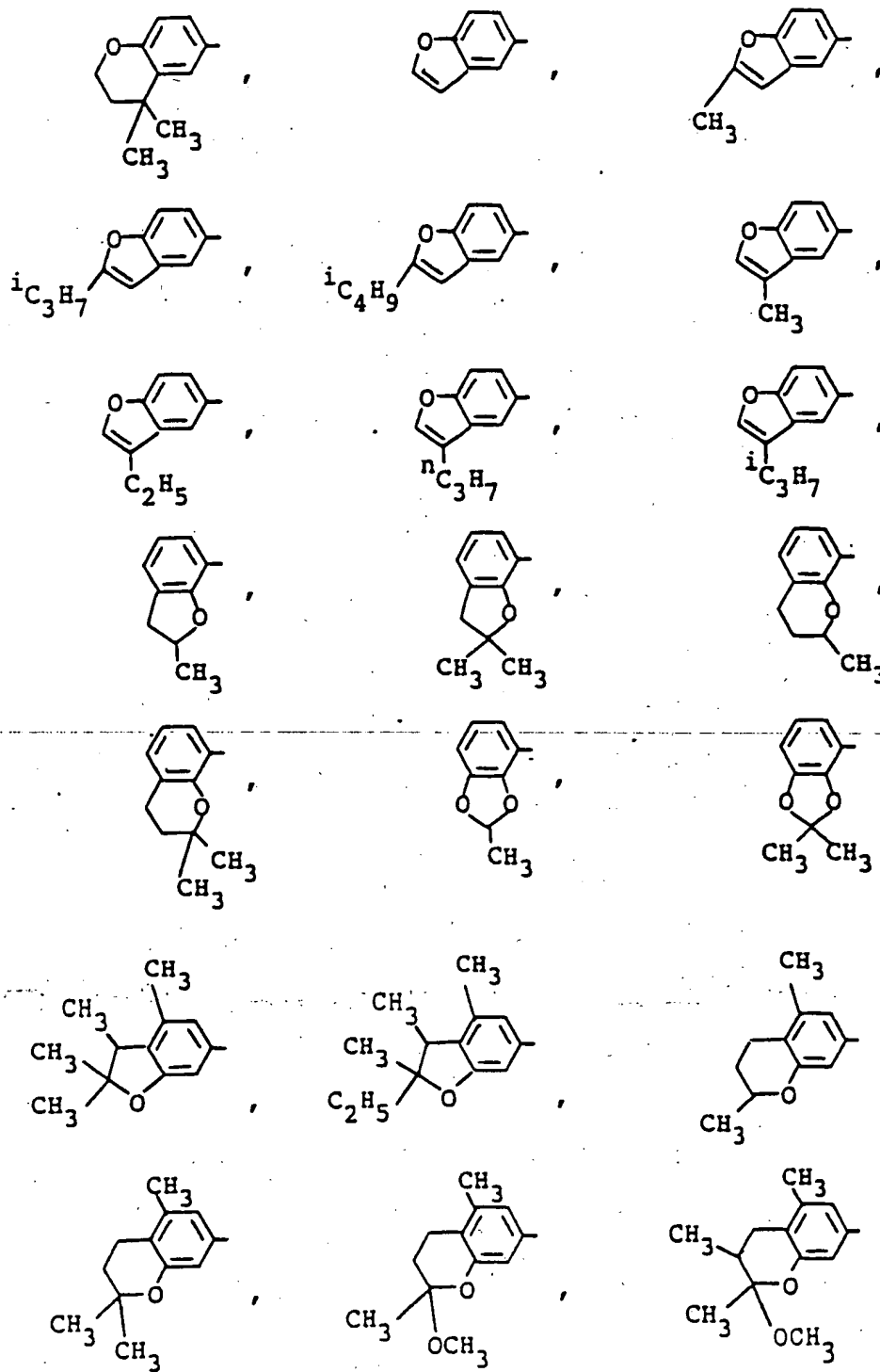
- 9 -



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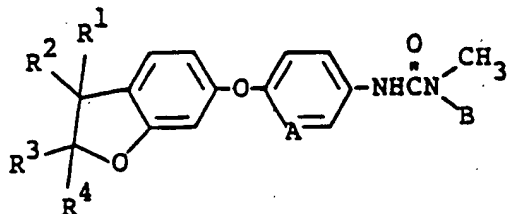
- 11 -


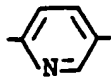
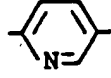
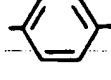
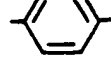
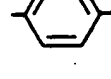
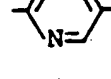
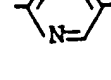
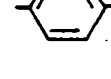
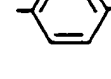


Among these urea derivatives of this invention, preferred specific examples are shown in Tables 1 to 11.

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Table 1

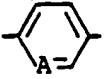









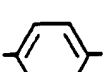



Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴		B
1	CH ₃	H	H	H		CH ₃
2	CH ₃	H	H	H		OCH ₃
3	CH ₃	H	H	H		H
4	CH ₃	H	H	H		CH ₃
5	CH ₃	H	H	H		OCH ₃
6	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
7	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
8	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		H
9	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃

- to be continued -

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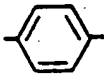
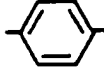
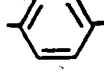
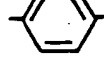
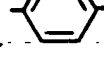

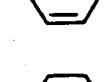



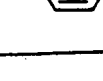
Table 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴		B
10	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
11	H	H	H	H		CH ₃
12	H	H	H	H		OCH ₃
13	C ₂ H ₅	H	H	H		CH ₃
14	C ₂ H ₅	H	H	H		OCH ₃
15	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇	H	H	H		CH ₃
16	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇	H	H	H		OCH ₃
17	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
18	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
19	H	H	CH ₃	H		H
20	H	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃

- to be continued -

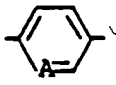
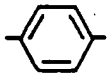

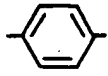
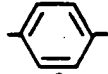
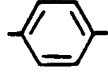
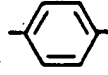
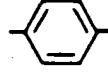
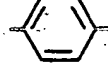
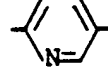
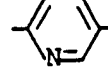
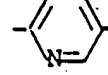
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Table 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴		B
21	H	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
22	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		H
23	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		CH ₃
24	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		OCH ₃
25	H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		H
26	H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		CH ₃
27	H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		OCH ₃
28	H	H	^s C ₄ H ₉	H		H
29	H	H	^s C ₄ H ₉	H		CH ₃
30	H	H	^s C ₄ H ₉	H		OCH ₃
31	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		H


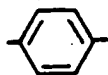
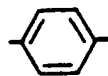
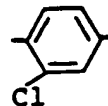
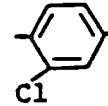
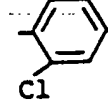
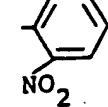
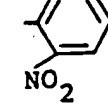
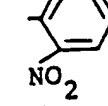
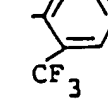
- to be continued -

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Table 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴		B
32	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
33	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
34	H	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		H
35	H	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
36	H	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
37	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		H
38	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
39	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
40	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		H
41	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
42	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃

- to be continued -

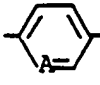
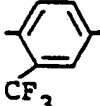
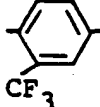

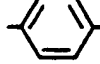
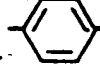
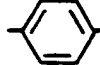

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Table 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴		B
43	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
44	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
45	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		H
46	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
47	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
48	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		H
49	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
50	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
51	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		H

- to be continued -

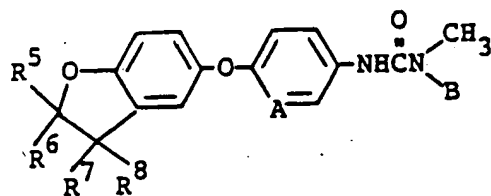
- 17 -



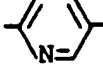
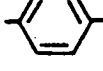

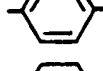
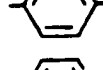





Table 1 (continued)

Compound No.	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴		B
52	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
53	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
54	C ₂ H ₅	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		H
55	C ₂ H ₅	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
56	C ₂ H ₅	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
57	H	-(CH ₂) ₄ -		CH ₃		CH ₃
58	H	-(CH ₂) ₄ -		CH ₃		OCH ₃

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Table 2

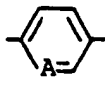
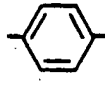
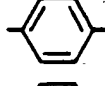
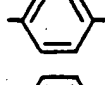
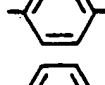

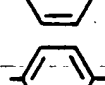
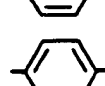
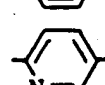
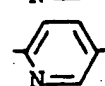
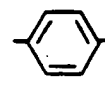
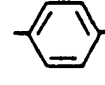
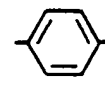

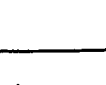


Compound No.	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	R ⁸		B
59	CH ₃	H	H	H		CH ₃
60	CH ₃	H	H	H		OCH ₃
61	CH ₃	H	H	H		CH ₃
62	CH ₃	H	H	H		OCH ₃
63	H	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
64	H	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
65	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		CH ₃
66	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		OCH ₃
67	H	H	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇	H		CH ₃
68	H	H	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇	H		OCH ₃
69	H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		H

- to be continued -

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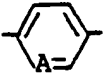
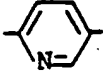
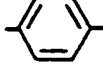
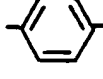
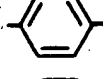
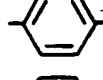
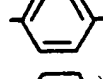
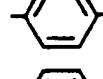
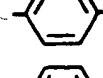
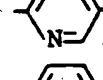
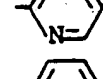
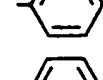

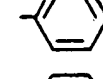
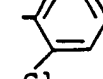
Table 2 (continued).

Compound No.	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	R ⁸		B
70	H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		CH ₃
71	H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		OCH ₃
72	ⁱ C ₄ H ₉	H	H	H		H
73	ⁱ C ₄ H ₉	H	H	H		CH ₃
74	ⁱ C ₄ H ₉	H	H	H		OCH ₃
75	OCH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		H
76	OCH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		CH ₃
77	OCH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		OCH ₃
78	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
79	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
80	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		H
81	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
82	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
83	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H		CH ₃

- to be continued -

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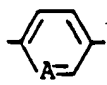
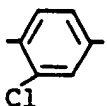
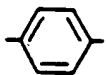

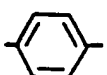


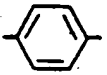
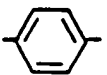
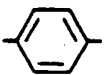
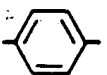
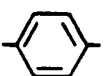
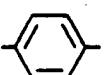
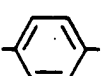
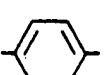
Table 2 (continued)

Compound No.	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	R ⁸		B
84	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H		OCH ₃
85	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H		CH ₃
86	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H		OCH ₃
87	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		H
88	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
89	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
90	OC ₂ H ₅	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
91	OC ₂ H ₅	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
92	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
93	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
94	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		H
95	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
96	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
97	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃

- to be continued -

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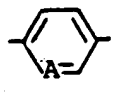


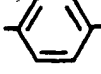

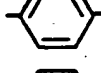
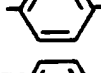

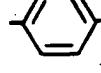
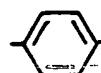
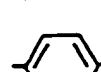

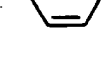
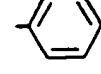
Table 2 (continued)

Compound No.	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	R ⁸		B
98	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
99	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		H
100	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
101	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
102	OCH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		H
103	OCH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
104	OCH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
105	OCH ₃	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		CH ₃
106	OCH ₃	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		OCH ₃
107	OC ₂ H ₅	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		CH ₃
108	OC ₂ H ₅	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		OCH ₃
109	OC ₂ H ₅	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		H
110	OC ₂ H ₅	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		CH ₃
111	OC ₂ H ₅	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		OCH ₃

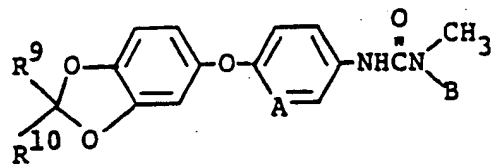
- to be continued -




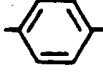
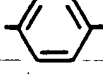
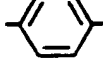
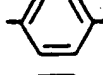
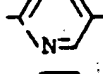
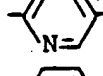
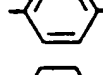
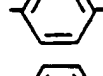
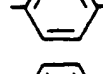
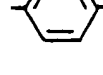
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Table 2 (continued)

Compound No.	R ⁵	R ⁶	R ⁷	R ⁸		B
112	OC ₂ H ₅	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
113	OC ₂ H ₅	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
114	OC ₃ H ₇ ⁱ	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
115	OC ₃ H ₇ ⁱ	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
116	H	-(CH ₂) ₄ -		H		H
117	H	-(CH ₂) ₄ -		H		CH ₃
118	H	-(CH ₂) ₄ -		H		OCH ₃
119	H	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ -\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_3- \end{array}$		H		H
120	H	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ -\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_3- \end{array}$		H		CH ₃
121	H	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ -\text{CH}-(\text{CH}_2)_3- \end{array}$		H		OCH ₃
122	H	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ -(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2 \end{array}$		H		H
123	H	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ -(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2 \end{array}$		H		CH ₃
124	H	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \\ -(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2 \end{array}$		H		OCH ₃

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Table 3

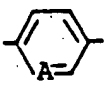
















Compound No.	R^9	R^{10}		B
125	H	H		H
126	H	H		CH_3
127	H	H		OCH_3
128	C_2H_5	CH_3		H
129	C_2H_5	CH_3		CH_3
130	C_2H_5	CH_3		OCH_3
131	CH_3	CH_3		CH_3
132	CH_3	CH_3		OCH_3
133	CH_3	CH_3		CH_3
134	CH_3	CH_3		OCH_3
135	OCH_3	CH_3		H
136	OCH_3	CH_3		CH_3

- to be continued -






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Table 3 (continued)

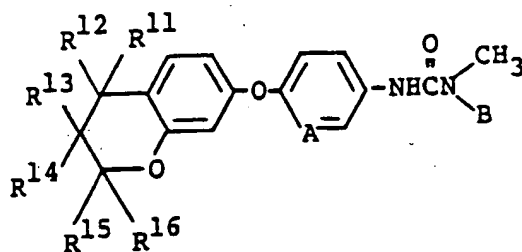
Compound No.	R ⁹	R ¹⁰		B
137	OCH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
138	OC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃		CH ₃
139	OC ₂ H ₅	CH ₃		OCH ₃
140	OC ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
141	OC ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
142	OCH ₃	H		CH ₃
143	OCH ₃	H		OCH ₃
144	OC ₂ H ₅	H		CH ₃
145	OC ₂ H ₅	H		OCH ₃
146	CH ₃	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇		H
147	CH ₃	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇		CH ₃
148	CH ₃	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇		OCH ₃
149	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		H
150	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃




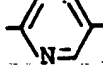
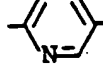
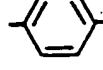
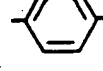
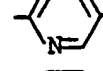
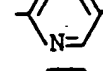
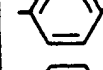
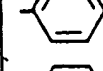
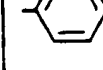
- to be continued -

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Table 3 (continued)

Compound No.	R ⁹	R ¹⁰		B
151	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
152	-(CH ₂) ₄ -			H
153	-(CH ₂) ₄ -			CH ₃
154	-(CH ₂) ₄ -			OCH ₃

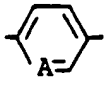



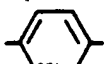

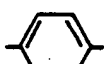
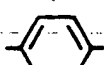
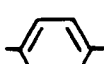
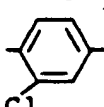
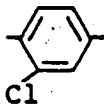
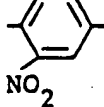
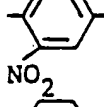
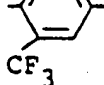
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Table 4



Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
155	H	H	H	H	H	H		CH ₃
156	H	H	H	H	H	H		OCH ₃
157	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H		CH ₃
158	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H		OCH ₃
159	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H		CH ₃
160	CH ₃	H	H	H	H	H		OCH ₃
161	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
162	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
163	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H		H
164	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
165	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃

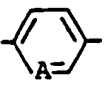
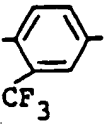
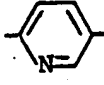
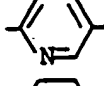
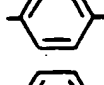
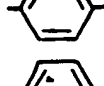
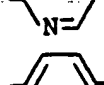
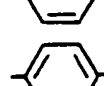
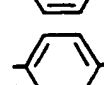
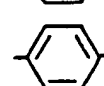
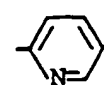

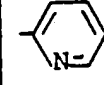
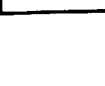
- to be continued -

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Table 4 (Continued)

Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
166	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	H	H		CH ₃
167	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	H	H		OCH ₃
168	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		H
169	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
170	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
171	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		H
172	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
173	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
174	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
175	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
176	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
177	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
178	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃

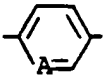



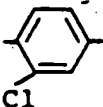
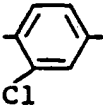
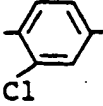
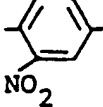
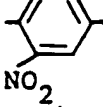
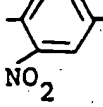
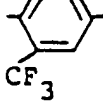
- to be continued -

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Table 4 (Continued)

Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
179	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
180	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
181	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
182	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
183	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
184	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
185	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
186	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
187	OCH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
188	OCH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
189	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		H
190	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		CH ₃
191	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		OCH ₃

- to be continued -

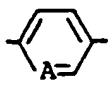
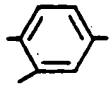
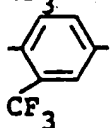
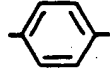
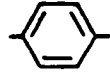
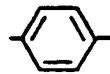
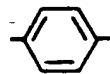
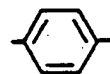
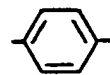
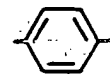
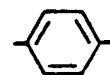
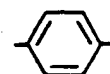
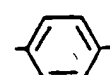
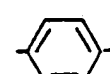
- 29 -
Table 4 (Continued)

Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
192	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		H
193	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		CH ₃
194	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		OCH ₃
195	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		H
196	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		CH ₃
197	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		OCH ₃
198	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		H
199	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		CH ₃
200	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		OCH ₃
201	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		H

- to be continued -

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Table 4 (Continued)

Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
202	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		CH ₃
203	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		OCH ₃
204	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OC ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
205	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OC ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
206	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OC ₃ H _{7-n}		CH ₃
207	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OC ₃ H _{7-n}		OCH ₃
208	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OC ₃ H _{7-i}		H
209	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OC ₃ H _{7-i}		CH ₃
210	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OC ₃ H _{7-i}		OCH ₃
211	OCH ₃	H	H	H	H	H		CH ₃
212	OCH ₃	H	H	H	H	H		OCH ₃
213	H	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		CH ₃
214	H	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		OCH ₃

- to be continued -

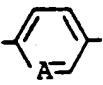



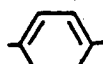


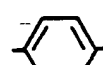
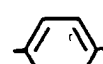
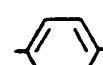

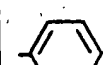
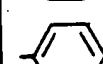

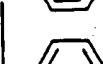
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Table 4 (Continued)

Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
215	H	H	H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		H
216	H	H	H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		CH ₃
217	H	H	H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		OCH ₃
218	H	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H		H
219	H	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H		CH ₃
220	H	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H		OCH ₃
221	H	H	H	H	OC ₂ H ₅	H		CH ₃
222	H	H	H	H	OC ₂ H ₅	H		OCH ₃
223	C ₂ H ₅	H	H	H	H	H		H
224	C ₂ H ₅	H	H	H	H	H		CH ₃
225	C ₂ H ₅	H	H	H	H	H		OCH ₃
226	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H		H
227	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H		CH ₃
228	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	H	H		OCH ₃

- to be continued -



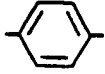
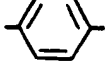


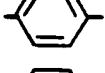








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Table 4 (Continued)

Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
229	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H		H
230	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
231	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
232	CH ₃	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H		CH ₃
233	CH ₃	H	H	H	OCH ₃	H		OCH ₃
234	CH ₃	H	H	H	OC ₂ H ₅	H		CH ₃
235	CH ₃	H	H	H	OC ₂ H ₅	H		OCH ₃
236	OCH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
237	OCH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
238	OCH ₃	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		OCH ₃
239	H	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
240	H	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
241	H	H	CH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		CH ₃
242	H	H	CH ₃	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		OCH ₃

- to be continued -

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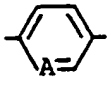














Table 4 (Continued)

Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
243	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
244	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
245	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		CH ₃
246	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		OCH ₃
247	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇		CH ₃
248	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇		OCH ₃
249	H	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
250	H	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
251	H	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		CH ₃
252	H	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		OCH ₃
253	H	H	H	H	-(CH ₂) ₅ -			H
254	H	H	H	H	-(CH ₂) ₅ -			CH ₃
255	H	H	H	H	-(CH ₂) ₅ -			OCH ₃
256	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		H

- to be continued -

- 34 -





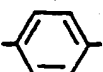



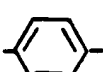
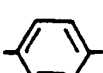

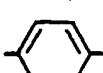
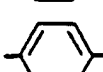
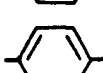
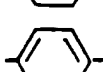
Table 4 (Continued)

Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
257	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		CH ₃
258	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		OCH ₃
259	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	OC ₂ H ₃		CH ₃
260	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	OC ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
261	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	OC ₃ H ₇ -i		CH ₃
262	H	H	H	H	CH ₃	OC ₃ H ₇ -i		OCH ₃
263	H	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	OCH ₃		H
264	H	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	OCH ₃		CH ₃
265	H	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	OCH ₃		OCH ₃
266	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		H
267	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		CH ₃
268	CH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		OCH ₃
269	CH ₃	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	OCH ₃		H
270	CH ₃	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	OCH ₃		CH ₃

- to be continued -

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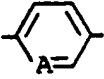
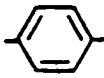
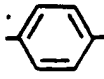
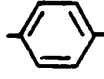
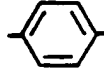
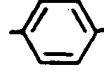
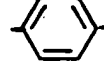
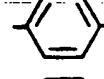
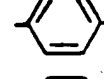
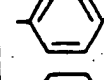

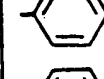
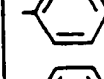
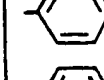
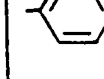
Table 4 (Continued)

Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
271	CH ₃	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	OCH ₃		OCH ₃
272	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
273	OCH ₃	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
274	H	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		H
275	H	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
276	H	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
277	H	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		H
278	H	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		CH ₃
279	H	H	CH ₃	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃		OCH ₃
280	OCH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
281	OCH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
282	OCH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇		CH ₃
283	OCH ₃	H	H	H	CH ₃	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇		OCH ₃
284	OCH ₃	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃

- to be continued -

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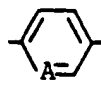
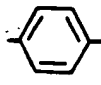
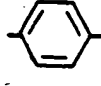
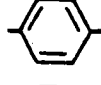
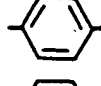
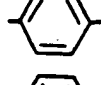
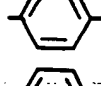
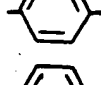
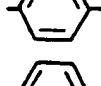


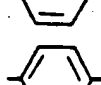

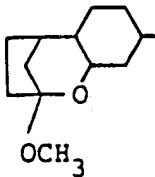
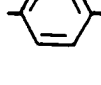
Table 4 (Continued)

Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
285	OCH ₃	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
286	OCH ₃	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		H
287	OCH ₃	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		CH ₃
288	OCH ₃	H	H	H	C ₂ H ₅	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		OCH ₃
289	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
290	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		CH ₃
291	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	C ₂ H ₅	H		OCH ₃
292	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		H
293	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		CH ₃
294	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		OCH ₃
295	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
296	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		CH ₃	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
297	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
298	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃

- to be continued -


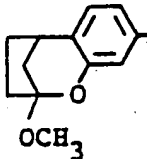

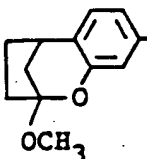
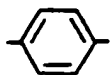
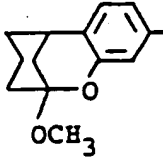
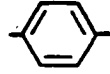
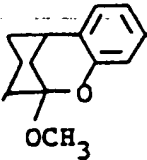
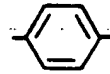
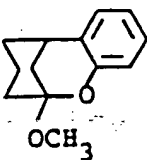
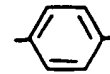
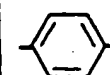
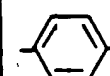
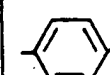
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Table 4 (Continued)

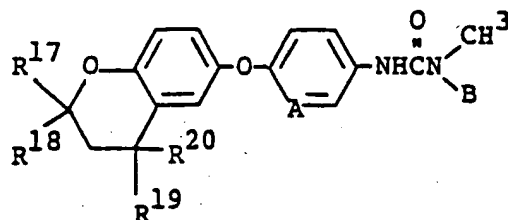
Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
299	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		H
300	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
301	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
302	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	CH ₃	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇		CH ₃
303	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	CH ₃	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇		OCH ₃
304	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
305	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	C ₂ H ₅	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
306	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	C ₂ H ₅	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		H
307	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	C ₂ H ₅	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		CH ₃
308	-O(CH ₂) ₂ O-		H	H	C ₂ H ₅	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		OCH ₃
309	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	-CCl ₂ -		CH ₃		CH ₃
310	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	-CCl ₂ -		CH ₃		OCH ₃
311								H

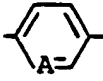

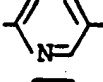
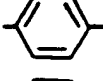

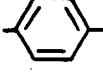
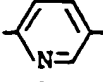
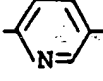
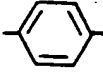
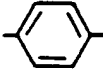
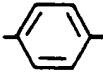
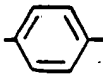
- to be continued -

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Table 4 (Continued)

Compound No.	R ¹¹	R ¹²	R ¹³	R ¹⁴	R ¹⁵	R ¹⁶		B
312								CH ₃
313								OCH ₃
314								H
315								CH ₃
316								OCH ₃
317	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OH		H
318	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OH		CH ₃
319	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H	CH ₃	OH		OCH ₃

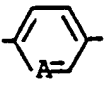

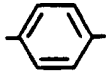
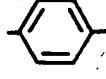
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Table 5



Compound No.	R ¹⁷	R ¹⁸	R ¹⁹	R ²⁰		B
320	CH ₃	H	H	H		CH ₃
321	CH ₃	H	H	H		OCH ₃
322	CH ₃	H	H	H		H
323	CH ₃	H	H	H		CH ₃
324	CH ₃	H	H	H		OCH ₃
325	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H		CH ₃
326	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H		OCH ₃
327	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H		CH ₃
328	CH ₃	CH ₃	H	H		OCH ₃
329	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
330	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃

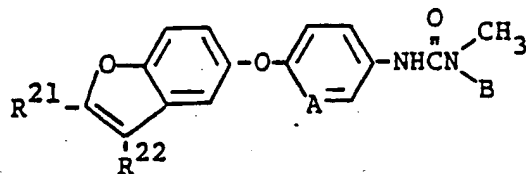
- to be continued -

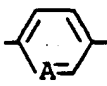

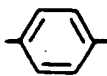
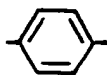

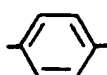
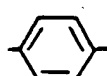
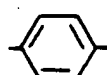
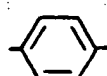
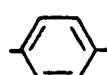
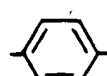
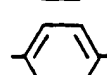
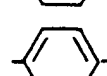
- 40 -
Table 5 (continued)

Compound No.	R ¹⁷	R ¹⁸	R ¹⁹	R ²⁰		B
331	CH ₃	OCH ₃	H	H		H
332	CH ₃	OCH ₃	H	H		CH ₃
333	CH ₃	OCH ₃	H	H		OCH ₃

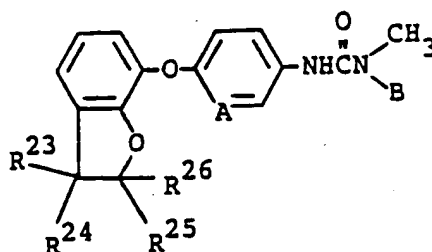
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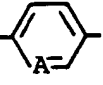
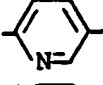
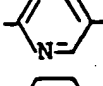


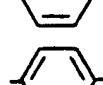
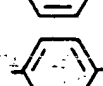
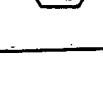
Table 6



Compound No.	R ²¹	R ²²		B
334	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		H
335	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		CH ₃
336	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇	H		OCH ₃
337	ⁱ C ₄ H ₉	H		CH ₃
338	ⁱ C ₄ H ₉	H		OCH ₃
339	H	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
340	H	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃
341	H	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		H
342	H	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		CH ₃
343	H	ⁿ C ₃ H ₇		OCH ₃
344	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇		CH ₃
345	H	ⁱ C ₃ H ₇		OCH ₃

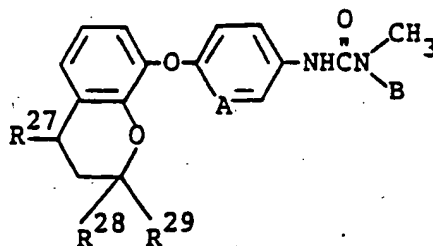
- 42 -
Table 7



Compound No.	R ²³	R ²⁴	R ²⁵	R ²⁶		B
346	H	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
347	H	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
348	H	H	CH ₃	H		CH ₃
349	H	H	CH ₃	H		OCH ₃
350	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		H
351	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
352	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃

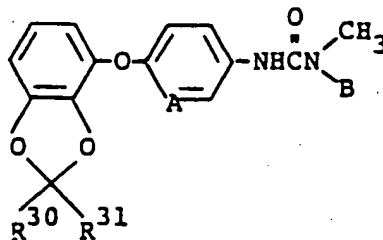
- 43 -

Table 8



Compound No.	R ²⁷	R ²⁸	R ²⁹		B
353	H	CH ³	CH ³		CH ³
354	H	CH ³	CH ³		OCH ³

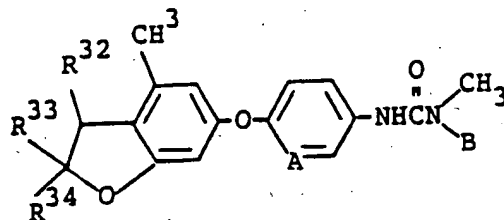
Table 9

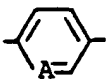

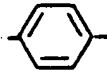
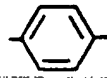
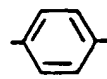
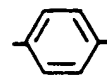
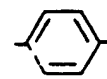


Compound No.	R ³⁰	R ³¹		B
355	CH ₃	CH ₃		H
356	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
357	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃

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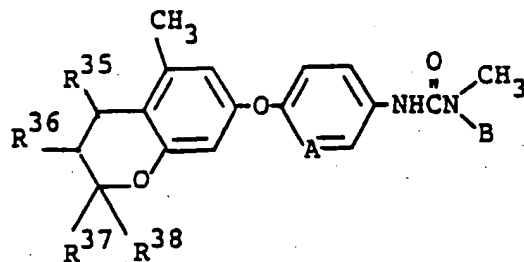
Table 10

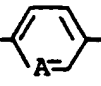
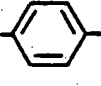
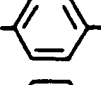

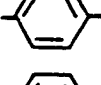
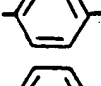





Compound No.	R ³²	R ³³	R ³⁴		B
358	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃		H
359	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
360	CH ₃	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
361	CH ₃	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		H
362	CH ₃	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		CH ₃
363	CH ₃	CH ₃	C ₂ H ₅		OCH ₃

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Table 11



Compound No.	R ³⁵	R ³⁶	R ³⁷	R ³⁸		B
364	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
365	H	H	CH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
366	H	H	OCH ₃	CH ₃		H
367	H	H	OCH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
368	H	H	OCH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃
369	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃	CH ₃		H
370	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃	CH ₃		CH ₃
371	H	CH ₃	OCH ₃	CH ₃		OCH ₃

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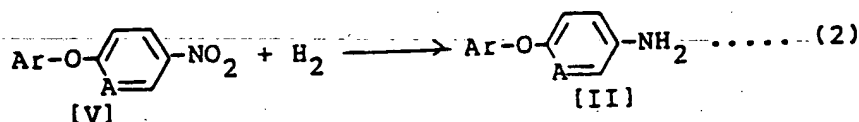
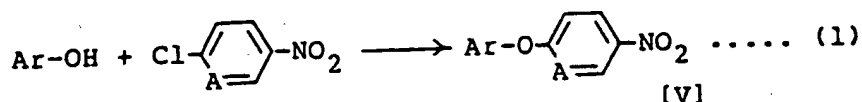
The compound of formula (I) provided by this invention can be produced, for example, by reacting an aminopyridine or an aniline derivative represented by the following formula (II)



wherein Ar and A are as defined with regard to formula [I],

with methyl isocyanate, N,N-dimethylcarbamoyl chloride or N-methoxy-N-methylcarbamoyl chloride.

The compound of formula [III] used in the above reaction can be produced by a synthesis route consisting of the following reactions (1) and (2).



In performing the reaction (1), known reaction means of forming an aromatic ether compound by reaction of a phenolic hydroxyl group with an aryl chloride may be applied. Specifically, it can be carried out by stirring the reaction mixture at a temperature of 20 to 150°C, for 0.5 to 10 hours in an aromatic hydrocarbon (e.g., benzene, toluene, xylene), in an aprotic polar solvent (e.g., N,N-dimethylformamide, 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidone) or in their mixture in the presence of a base such as sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium carbonate and potassium carbonate. After the reaction, the compound [V] can be isolated by a known means such as column chromatography.

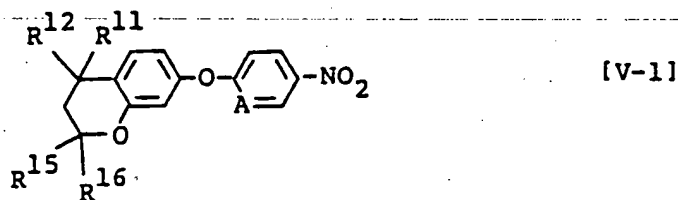
On the other hand, known means of producing an aromatic amine by reducing an aromatic nitro compound with hydrogen may be applied to the practice of the

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reaction (2). Specifically, the reduction with hydrogen can be carried out at a temperature of 20 to 100°C under normal pressure to 20 kg/cm² of hydrogen in an inert solvent such as benzene, toluene, xylene, methanol, ethanol or ethyl acetate in the presence of an ordinary reducing catalyst such as Raney nickel or palladium-carbon. After the reaction, the compound [III] can be isolated by operations including removal of the catalyst, removal of the solvent, and as required, recrystallization.

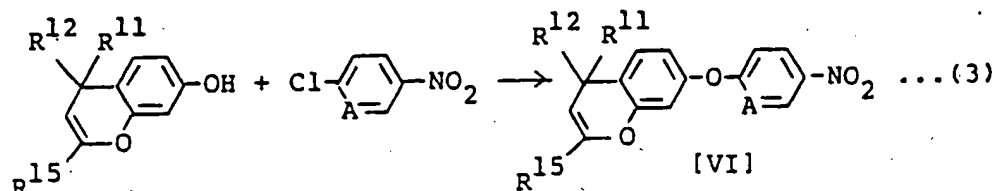
Referential Examples 39 and 41 given hereinbelow illustrate the synthesis of compound [VI] by the reaction (1). Synthesis of compound [III] by the reaction (2) is illustrated in Referential Examples 40, 42, 45, 47 and 48 given hereinbelow.

Among the compounds of general formula [V], compounds of the following general formula [V-1]

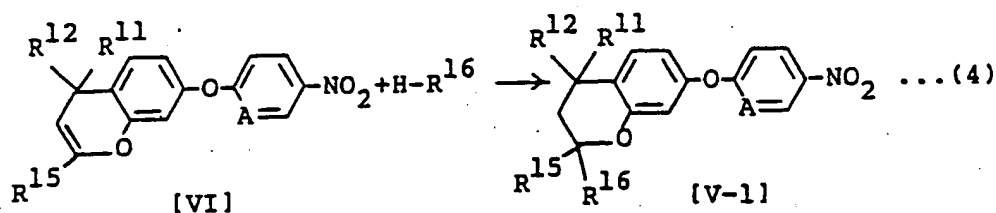


in which R¹⁶ is a lower alkoxy group or a hydroxyl group,

can also be produced by a synthesis route consisting of the following reactions (3) and (4).



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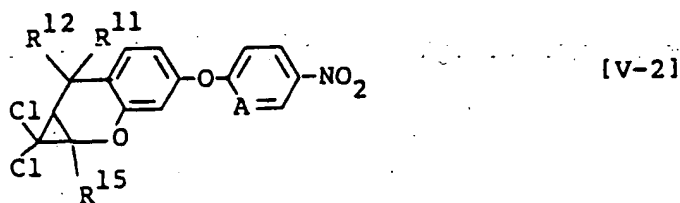


After the reaction (3), the compound [VI] can be isolated by the same operations as in the case of obtaining the compound [V] by the above reaction (1).

- 5 The reaction (4) proceeds by heating the reaction mixture at 40 to 120°C in the absence of solvent or in an inert solvent such as acetone, dioxane, benzene or toluene in the presence of an acid catalyst such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid and Amberlyst-15®.
- 10 After the reaction, the compound [V-1] can be isolated by recrystallization, column chromatography, etc. after optionally removing the catalyst and the solvent.

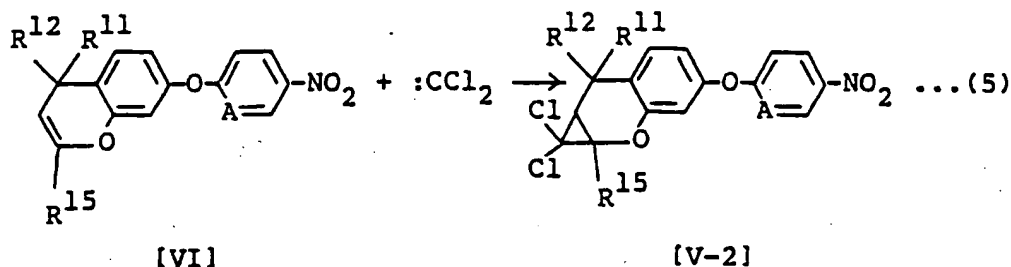
- Synthesis of the compound [VI] by the reaction (3) is shown in Referential Example 43, and synthesis of
- 15 the compound [V-1] by the reaction (4), in Referential Examples 44 and 46.

Among the compounds of general formula [VI], compounds of general formula [V-2]



- 20 may also be synthesized from the compound [VI] in accordance with the following reaction (5).

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Known procedures of reacting a cyclohexene ring with dichlorocarbene to introduce a dichloromethylene group into the double bond portion of the cyclohexene ring may be applied to the practice of the reaction (5). Specifically, the reaction (5) proceeds by stirring the compound [VI], chloroform and sodium or potassium hydroxide in the absence of solvent or in water as a solvent in the presence of a quaternary ammonium salt such as benzyltrimethylammonium chloride.

Referential Example 48 illustrates the production of a compound of general formula [V-2] by the reaction (5).

Use of a base in the reaction of the compound of formula [II] with the carbamoyl chloride can increase the yield of the product. Examples of the base are pyridines such as pyridine, picoline, lutidine and colidine, tertiary amines such as triethylamine, 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene-7 and N,N-dimethylaniline, and inorganic bases such as sodium bicarbonate, potassium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, potassium carbonate, sodium hydroxide and potassium hydroxide. The amount of the base used is from 0.5 to 20, preferably from 1 to 10, as the molar ratio to the carbamoyl chloride.

The reaction of the compound [II] with methyl isocyanate proceeds in the absence of a catalyst, but as required, may be carried out in the presence of 0.1 to 5 mole%, based on the compound [II], of a tertiary amine such as triethylamine.

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The use of a reaction solvent is not necessary, but there may be used a solvent inert to the reaction, for example an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene and xylene, a halogenated hydrocarbon such as chloroform, dichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, dichloroethane, trichloroethane, tetrachloroethane, chlorobenzene or dichlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran, ethyl acetate or dimethylformamide, either alone or in combination.

The reaction is carried out by mixing 1 mole of the aminopyridine derivative or aniline derivative [II] and 0.8 to 3 moles, preferably 1 to 2 moles, of methyl isocyanate or the carbamoyl chloride with or without the base in the absence of solvent or in the aforesaid solvent, and stirring the mixture at a temperature of -20 to 100°C, preferably 0 to 80°C, for 0.3 to 30 hours.

After the reaction, the final desired product can be obtained by various separation methods shown in Examples given hereinbelow.

According to another embodiment of producing the compound of formula [I], the compound of formula [I] can be produced by reacting an isocyanate derivative represented by the following formula [III]



wherein Ar and A are as defined with regard to formula [I],

with an amine compound represented by the following formula [IV]



wherein B is as defined with regard to formula [I].

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The isocyanate derivative [III] may be obtained by subjecting the compound [II] to a known means of reacting an aniline with phosgene to synthesize a phenyl isocyanate. Referential Example 49 given herein-
5 below illustrate synthesis of one example of the compound of formula [III].

Known means of reacting an isocyanate ester with an amine to form a urea may be applied to the practice of the reaction of the isocyanate derivative [III]
10 with the amine [IV]. The reaction may be carried out without a reaction solvent. If desired, however, there may be used a solvent inert to the reaction, for example an aromatic hydrocarbon such as benzene, toluene or xylene, a halogenated hydrocarbon such as chloroform,
15 dichloromethane, carbon tetrachloride, dichloroethane, trichloroethane, tetrachloroethane, chlorobenzene or dichlorobenzene, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, ethyl acetate and dimethylformamide.

The reaction is carried out by mixing 1 mole of
20 the isocyanate derivative and 0.8 to 5 moles, preferably 1 to 2 moles, of the amine in the absence of a solvent or in the aforesaid solvent, and stirring the mixture at a temperature of -20 to 100°C, preferably 0 to 50°C, for 0.5 to 30 hours.

25 After the reaction, the desired product may be isolated by a conventional procedure such as the one shown in Example 3 given hereinbelow.

Guidelines for the synthesis of the compounds of the general formula Ar-OH used in the synthesis of the
30 compounds [V] by the reaction (1) are shown in the reaction schemes given in the column of Synthesis Method in Table 12. Precursor Nos. 1 to 38 in Table 12 correspond respectively to Referential Examples 1 to 38 given hereinbelow. For example, the precursor for which a synthesis
35 method is described in Referential Example 1 is one example of compounds which belong to the precursor No. 1.

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Table 12 also describes literature references which are closely related to the reaction schemes of the synthesis methods.

It is believed that one skilled in the art can easily understand the method of synthesis of Ar-OH when he refers to Table 12 and Referential Examples 1 to 38.

Japanese Patent Application No. 279,193/1985 cited as reference for the precursor No. 2 was filed on the basis of an invention made by two of the inventors of the present application and has not yet been published. Precursor No. 2 may be synthesized in accordance with this method by reacting 1 mole of 1,3-dihydroxybenzene and about 0.5 to 5 moles of a ketone in the presence or absence of a solvent using an acid catalyst such as hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid or a cation exchange resin at room temperature to 120°C for 2 to 30 hours.

In the reaction scheme for precursor No. 5, the aforesaid reaction technique can be applied to the first reaction, and the subsequent hydrogenation reaction is well known per se.

There has been no prior example in which the precursor No. 24 shown in Table 12 was synthesized by the synthesis route shown in the reaction scheme in Table 12. In the reaction scheme, the reaction of a ketone with ethylene glycol to form a 5-membered ring comprising an ethylenedioxy group is well known per se, and the reaction of forming the phenolic hydroxyl group by the reaction of hydrogen on phenylbenzyl ether is also well known. Hence, the precursor 24 can be easily synthesized by following this reaction scheme and Referential Example 24.

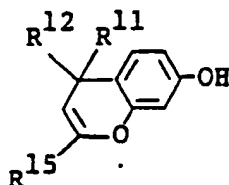
The reaction for producing precursor No. 26 is neither known heretofore, and was discovered for the first time by the inventors of the present application. This reaction proceeds by reacting the two reactants under ice cooling in the presence of an alcohol of the

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formula $R^{15}H$ using an acid catalyst such as sulfuric acid, toluenesulfonic acid or a cation exchange resin.

In Table 12, Bz in Table 12 stands for the benzyl group.

- 5 The method of synthesizing the starting material of the following formula



used in the reaction (3) above is described, for example, in U. S. Patent 4,323,505.

- 10 Referential Examples 1 to 38 given hereinbelow illustrate synthesis of typical compounds of general formula Ar-OH.

- Referential Examples 39 and 41 show synthesis of intermediates coming within the compounds [V] in accordance with the reaction (1). Referential Examples 15 40, 42, 45 and 47 show synthesis of intermediates coming within the compounds [III] in accordance with the reaction (2). Referential Example 43 shows synthesis of an intermediate coming within the compounds [VI] in accordance 20 with the reaction (3). Referential Example 48 shows synthesis of an intermediate falling with the compound [V-2] in accordance with the reaction 5 and subsequent synthesis of an intermediate coming within the compound [III] by the reaction 2. Referential Example 49 shows 25 synthesis of an intermediate falling within the compound [III].

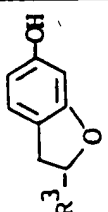
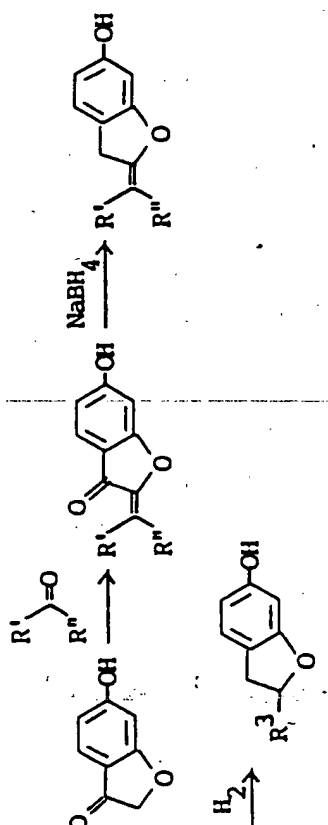
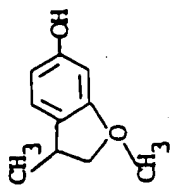
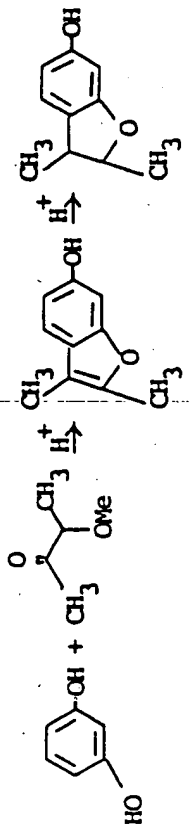
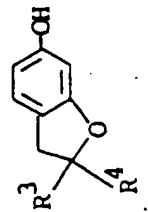
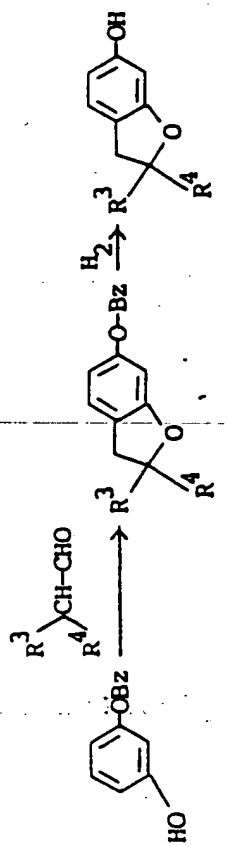
In these Referential Examples, column chromatography was carried out using a silica gel column and hexane-ethyl acetate mixture as an eluent.

Table 12

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
1			J. C. S., 2254 (1948)
2			Japanese Pat. Appln. No. 279193/1985
3			J. Am. Chem. Soc., 70, 3619 (1948)

- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
4			Aust. J. Chem., <u>22</u> , 601 (1969)
5			Japanese Pat. Appln. No. 279193/1985
6			J. Org. Chem., <u>35</u> , 2904 (1970)

- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
7		<p> </p>	<p> J. Org. Chem., 28, 2468 (1963) Indian J. Chem., 7, 1004 (1969) </p>
8		<p> </p>	<p> Japanese Laid-Open Pat. Publ. No. 149263/1976 </p>

- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
9			Japanese Laid-Open Pat. Publ. No. 149263/1976
10			J. Org. Chem., 29, 2579 (1964)
11			J. Org. Chem., 29, 2579 (1964)

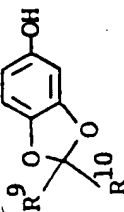
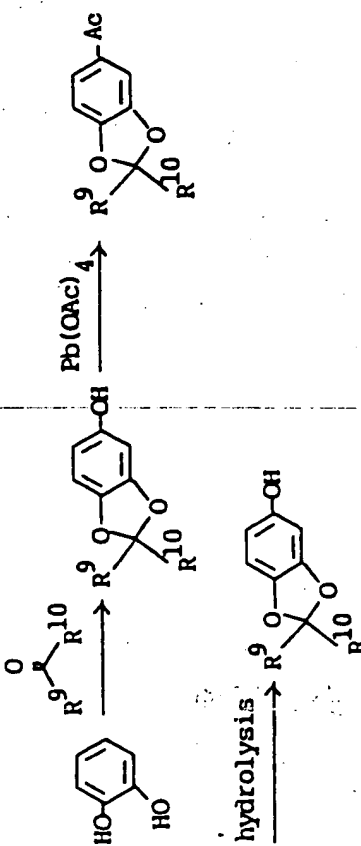
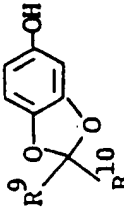
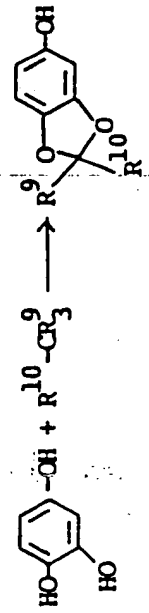
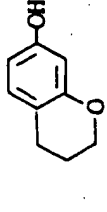
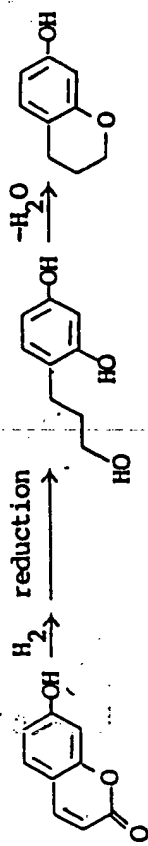
- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
12			J. Org. Chem., <u>29</u> , 2579 (1964)
13	 R^6 and R^7 are bonded through an alkylene chain		J. Org. Chem., <u>29</u> , 2579 (1964)

- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
14	 <p>R^9, R^{10}: alkyl, or R^9 and R^{10} are bonded through an alkylene chain</p>		Aust. J. Chem., <u>33</u> , 675 (1980)
15	 <p>R^9: alkoxy R^{10}: H, alkyl</p>		Ger. Offen. 2,550,965
16			J. Am. Chem. Soc., <u>94</u> , 9166 (1972)

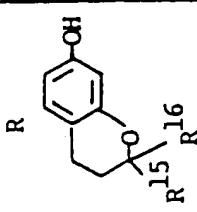
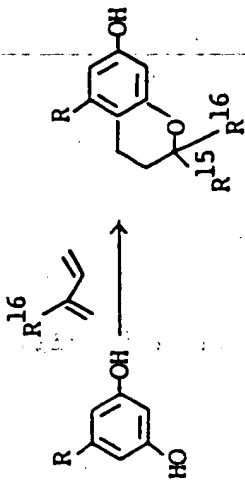
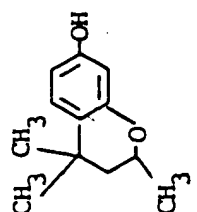
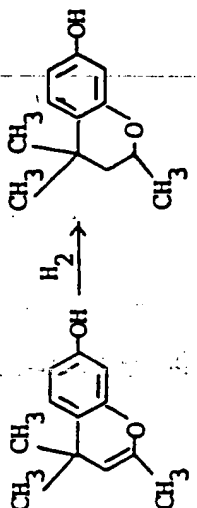
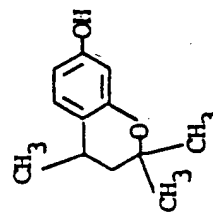
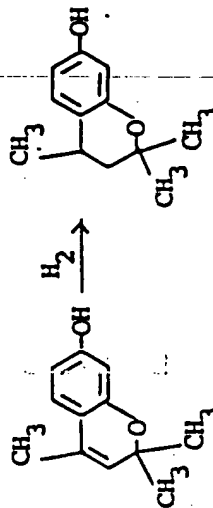
- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
17		 	<p>J. Org. Chem., 26, 240 (1961);</p> <p>J. Am. Chem. Soc., 94, 9166 (1972)</p>
18			<p>Bull. Soc. Chim. France, 776(1957),</p> <p>J. Am. Chem. Soc., 94, 9166 (1972)</p>

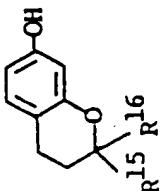
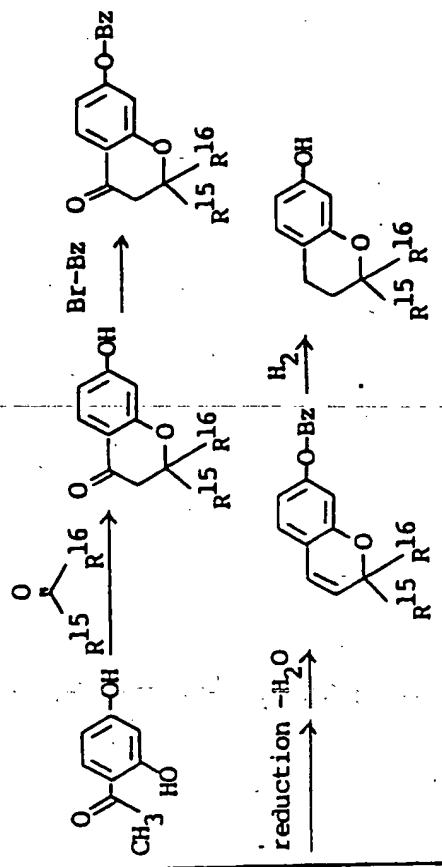
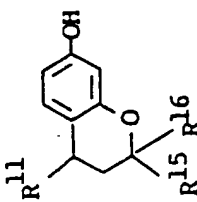
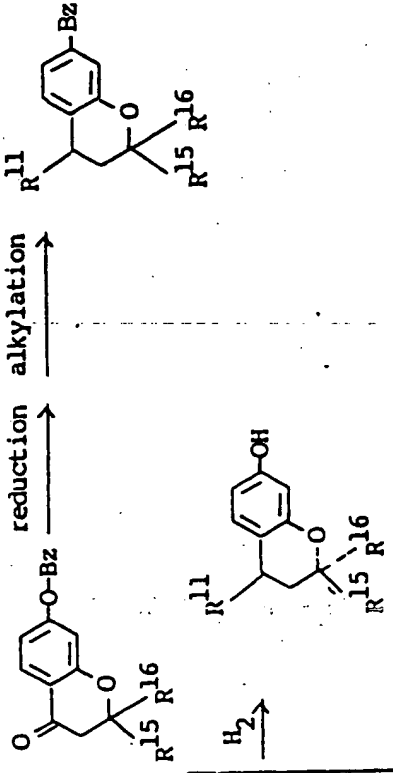
- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
19	 <p>R: H, CH₃ R¹⁵: CH₃ R¹⁶: H, CH₃</p>		Journal of Jap. Chem. Soc., 1987 (1972)
20			Japanese Laid-Open Pat. Publ. No. 5475/1981
21			Japanese Laid-Open Pat. Publ. No. 109779/82

- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
22	 <p> R^{15}: alkyl R^{16}: H, alkyl or R^{15} and R^{16} are bonded through an alkylene chain </p>	 <p> CH_3 O HO O $Br-Bz$ H_2 $reduction -H_2O$ </p>	Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 21, 225(1982)
23	 <p> R^{11}: alkoxy R^{15}: alkyl R^{16}: H, alkyl </p>	 <p> $reduction$ $alkylation$ H_2 </p>	Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl. 21, 225(1982)

- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

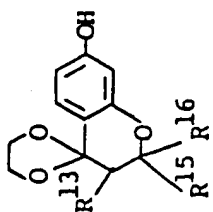
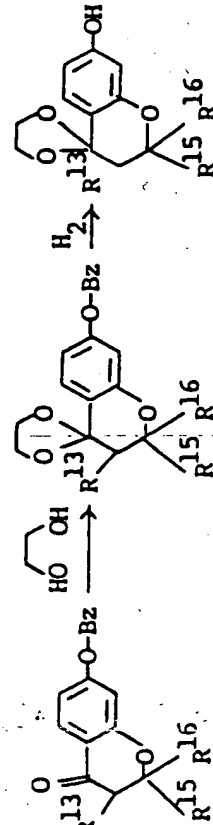
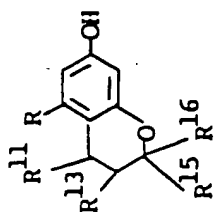
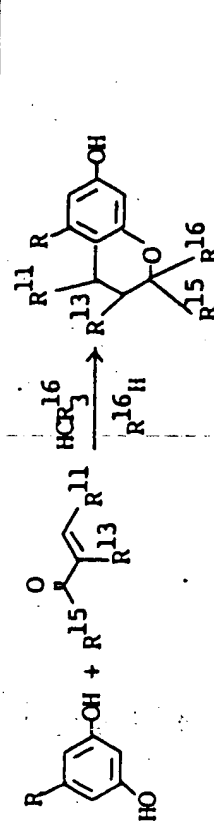
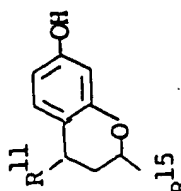
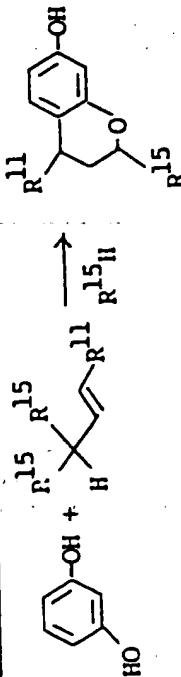
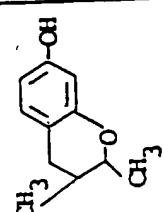
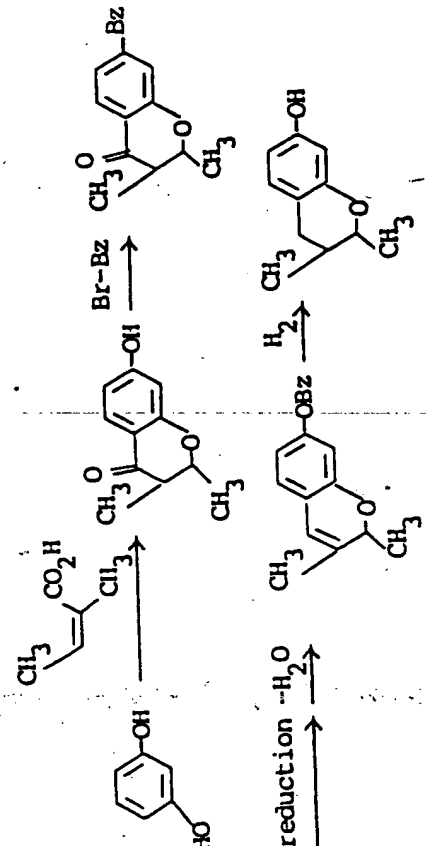
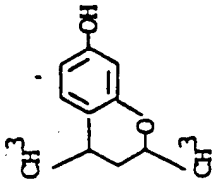
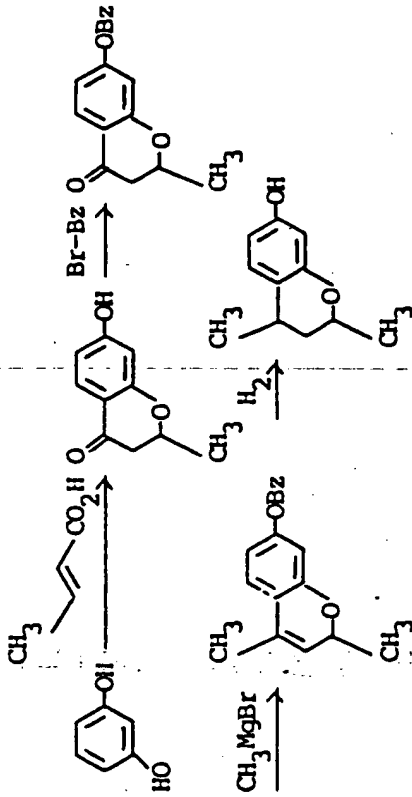
Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
24			
25	 R: H, CH ₃ R ¹¹ , R ¹³ , R ¹⁵ : H, alkyl R ¹⁶ : alkoxy or R ¹¹ and R ¹⁵ are bonded through an alkylene chain		U. S. 4,003,919

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
26	 <p>R¹¹: H, alkyl R¹⁵: alkoxy</p>		
27			Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, 31, 397(1958)

- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
28			Bull. Chem. Soc. Japan, <u>31</u> , 397(1958)

- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
29		<p> </p>	Aust. J. Chem., 22, 601 (1969)

- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

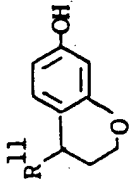
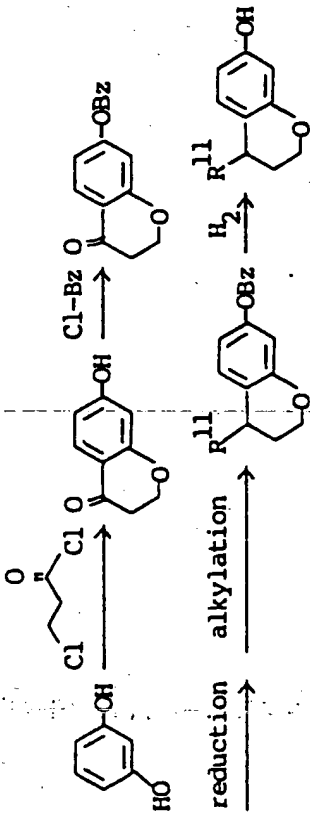
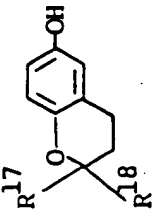
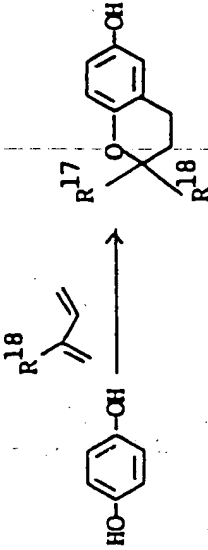
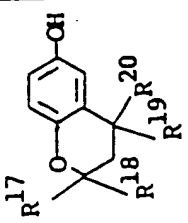
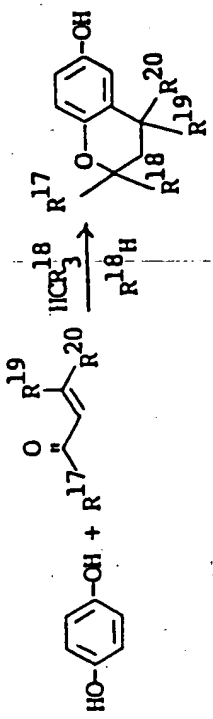
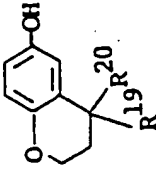
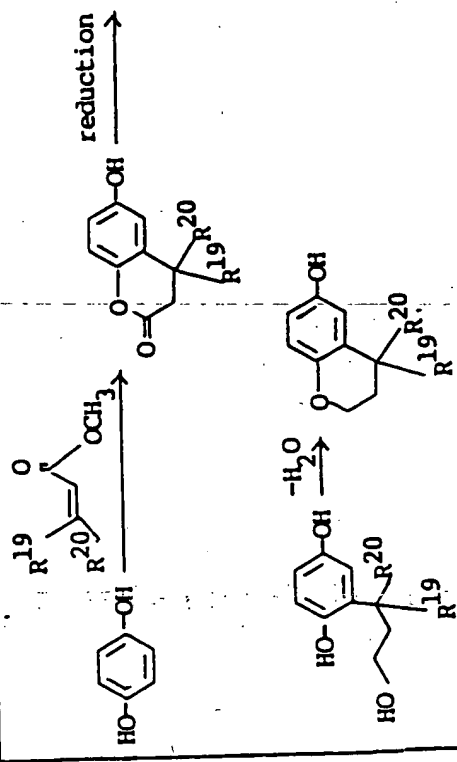
Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
30	 R^{11} : alkoxy	 reduction → alkylation →	J. Chem. Soc., 1190 (1958)
31	 R^{17}, R^{18} : H, alkyl	 HO-C₆H₄-OH + R¹⁸-CH=CH-CH₂-OH → R¹⁷-substituted intermediate → precursor 31	Ger. Offen. 1,945,212

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
32	 <p>R¹⁸: alkoxy</p>		U. S. 4,003,919
33			Bull. Soc. Chim. France, 776 (1957); J. Am. Chem. Soc., 94, 9166 (1972)

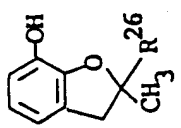
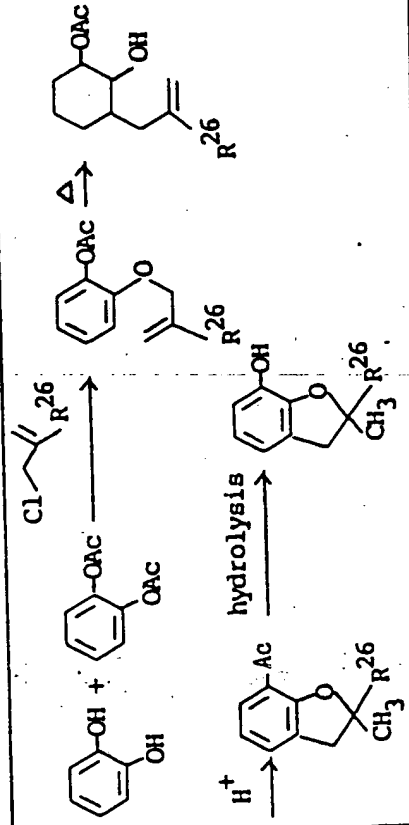
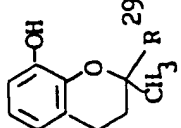
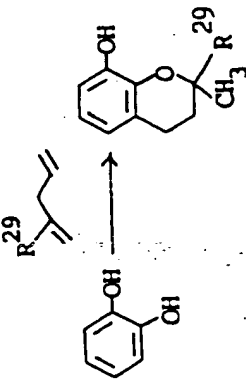
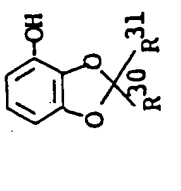
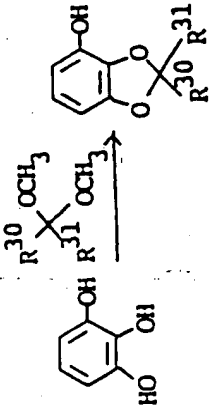
- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
34			J. Org. Chem., 29, 2579 (1964)
35			J. Org. Chem., 29, 2579 (1964)

- to be continued -

Table 12 (continued)

Precursor No.	Ar-OH	Synthesis method	Reference
36		 <p>Reaction scheme for precursor 36: 1,2-dihydroxybenzene reacts with 1,3-diacetoxycyclohexene to form a benzofuran intermediate. This intermediate is then hydrolyzed to yield precursor 36. The 26 substituent is defined as a 2-methyl-2-prop-1-en-1-yl group.</p>	J. Org. Chem., 28, 2468 (1963); Indian J. Chem., 7, 1004 (1969)
37		 <p>Reaction scheme for precursor 37: 1,2-dihydroxybenzene reacts with 1,3-diacetoxycyclohexene to form a benzofuran intermediate. This intermediate is then hydrolyzed to yield precursor 37. The 29 substituent is defined as a 2-methyl-2-prop-1-en-1-yl group.</p>	Ger. Offen. 1,945,212
38	 R^{30}, R^{31} : alkyl	 <p>Reaction scheme for precursor 38: 1,2-dihydroxybenzene reacts with 1,3-diacetoxycyclohexene to form a benzofuran intermediate. This intermediate is then hydrolyzed to yield precursor 38. The 30 and 31 substituents are defined as alkyl groups.</p>	Ger. Offen. 2,221,706

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The compounds of formula [I] provided by this invention have low phytotoxicity to useful crops and are useful for controlling or eradicating undesired vegetation at low dosages. Thus, according to this invention, there can be provided a herbicidal composition comprising a herbicidally effective amount of at least one compound of formula [I] and an agriculturally acceptable diluent or carrier.

The herbicidal composition may be in various formulations such as emulsifiable concentrates, wettable powders, dusts, or granules. Suitable agriculturally acceptable diluents or carriers include, for example, solid diluents or carriers such as clay, talc, bentonite, kaolin, diatomaceous earth, white carbon, vermiculite, slaked lime, and silica sand, and liquid diluents or carriers including solvents and surfactants, such as alkylbenzenesulfate esters, alkylbenzenesulfonate salts, polyoxyethylene glycol ether, polyoxyethylene alkyl aryl ethers, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monoalkylates, sodium alkylsulfates, sodium alkylnaphthalenesulfonates, and sodium ligninsulfonate.

The herbicidal composition of the invention may contain the compound of formula [I] in a herbicidally effective amount which, for example, is about 0.5 to about 70% by weight, based on the weight of the composition, and is usually from 0.5 to 20% by weight for granules or dusts, and from 5 to 70% by weight for emulsifiable concentrates or wettable powders, based on the weight of the composition.

According to this invention there may also be provided a method of controlling the growth of undesired vegetation which comprises applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one compound represented by formula [I] to the weeds or the locus of such weeds.

The compound of formula [I], either as such or as the aforesaid composition or as a dilution or suspen-

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sion of it in water, etc., can be applied to the locus where undesired vegetation is growing or is likely to grow. In the method of controlling the growth of undesired vegetation, the rate of application of the compound of formula [I] may be varied depending upon the formulation, the crop to be applied, the weed to be applied, climatic conditions, etc. For example, it is about 50 g to about 3 kg/hectare.

The herbicide of this invention exhibits a high herbicidal efficacy by soil treatment or foliar treatment against various weeds, particularly various weeds in upland farms, for example important weeds such as barnyard grass (Echinochloa crus-galli), fingergrass (Digitaria sanguinalis), dent foxtail (Alopecurus aequalis), cocklebur (Xanthium strumarium), blackjack (Bidens pilosa), and velvet leaf (Abutilan theophrasti) and also weeds of Compositae, Rubiaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Solanaceae, Umbelliferae, Violaceae, Oxalidaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Brassicaceae, Caryophyllaceae, Amaranthaceae, Chenopodiaceae, and Polygonaceae. Particularly, in foliar treatment, it can be used safely on important crops, for example gramineous crops such as wheat, corn and rice and leguminous crops such as soybean and peanut, and can kill a wide range of weeds at low dosages.

The herbicide of this invention may also be applied to lawns, orchards, pastures and non-agricultural lands.

As desired, the herbicide of this invention may be used as a mixture with, or jointly with, other agricultural chemicals such as another herbicide, a fungicide or an insecticide, or a fertilizer. Examples of the other agricultural chemicals include methyl 2-[4-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenoxy]propionate, isobutyl 2-[4-(4-chlorophenoxy)phenoxy]propionate, 2-[4-(3,5-dichloro-2-pyridyloxy)phenoxy]propionic acid, butyl 2-[4-(5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyridyloxy)phenoxy]propionate, dimethyl

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tetrachloroterephthalate, isopropyl-N-phenylcarbamate, 4-chloro-2-butynyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl)carbamate, methyl N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)carbamate, S-ethyl N,N-diisobutylthiocarbamate, S-(2,3,3-trichloro-2-propenyl) N,N-diisopropylthiocarbamate, 2-chloro-N-isopropylacetanilide, 2-chloro-2',6'-diethyl-N-methoxymethylacetanilide, 2-chloro-N-ethoxymethyl-2'-ethyl-6'-methylacetanilide, 2-chloro-2'-ethyl-N-(2-methoxy-1-methylethyl)-6'-methylacetanilide, 3',4'-dichloropropionanilide, ethyl 2-[N-benzoyl-N-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)aminolpropionate, 3-(4-chlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea, 3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea, 2-(3,5-dichlorophenyl)-2-(2,2,2-trichloroethyl)oxirane, 3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid, 3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid, 2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl-4-trifluoromethylaniline, 1,2-dimethyl-3,5-diphenyl-1H-pyrazolium methyl sulfate, S-2,3-dichloroallyl-N,N-diisopropyl thiolcarbamate, and ethyl N-benzoyl-N-(3-chloro-4-fluorophenyl)-2-aminopropionate.

Best mode for practicing the invention

The best mode of practicing the invention will be shown below by examples of producing the synthesis intermediates of the compounds of this invention, examples of producing the compounds of this invention, examples of the herbicidal composition of this invention and examples of herbicidal tests.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 1

2,3-Dihydro-3-ethyl-6-hydroxybenzofuran

(a precursor of compound No. 13):-

A mixture of 5.0 g of 2',4'-dihydroxypropio-phenone, 5.4 g of benzyl bromide, 6.2 g of potassium carbonate and 50 ml of acetone was refluxed for 7 hours. After cooling, the solid was separated by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated, and the residue was separated by column chromatography to give 4.7 g of 4'-benzyloxy-2'-hydroxypropiophenone as a white solid (yield 61%, melting point 111.5 - 112.5°C). Then, a

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mixture of 4.5 g of this solid, 3.5 g of ethyl bromoacetate, 6.1 g of potassium carbonate and 45 ml of acetone was refluxed for 7.5 hours. After cooling, the solid was separated by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give 5.8 g of ethyl 3-benzyloxy-6-propionylphenoxyacetate as white crystals (yield 97%, melting point 81.5 to 82.0°C). This ester (5.5 g) was dissolved in a solution composed of 1.3 g of potassium hydroxide and 55 ml of methanol, and the solution was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours to hydrolyze the ester. The hydrolysis product was worked up in a customary manner to give 3.9 g (yield 77%) of 3-benzyloxy-6-propionylphenoxyacetic acid as a pale yellowish orange solid. Then, 9.3 g of sodium acetate and 39 ml of acetic anhydride were added to this solid, and the mixture was heated at 155°C for 30 minutes. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give 2.8 g (yield 95%, melting point 69.5 - 70.5°C) of 6-benzyloxy-3-ethylbenzofuran as a white solid. Palladium (5%)-carbon (0.27 g) and 27 ml of acetic acid were added to 2.7 g of the resulting benzofuran, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours in an atmosphere of nitrogen. The catalyst was separated by filtration, and the filtrate was concentrated and then purified by column chromatography to give 1.7 g (yield 90%) of the desired product as a pale orange liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 2

2,3-Dihydro-6-hydroxy-2,2,3-trimethylbenzofuran

30 (a precursor of compound No. 6):-

A 100 ml three-necked flask equipped with a condenser and a thermometer was charged with 11 g (0.1 mole) of resorcinol, 8.6 g (0.1 mole) of isopropyl methyl ketone and 1.3 g (12% by weight based on resorcinol) of a cation exchange resin (Amberlyst-15) as a catalyst. The mixture was stirred at 100°C in a nitrogen atmosphere for 10 hours. After cooling, the catalyst was separated

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by filtration, and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give 11.8 g (yield 66%) of the desired productg as colorless needle-like crystals.

Melting point: 67.5°C.

5

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 3

2,3-Dihydro-6-hydroxybenzofuran (a precursor of compound No. 11):-

A mixture of 18 g of resorcinol, 12 g of chloroacetonitrile, 12 g of zinc chloride and 100 ml of diethyl ether was bubbled with HCl gas at room temperature with stirring. The white crystals that precipitated were collected by filtration, and suspended in 200 ml of water. The suspension was refluxed for 0.5 hour. After cooling, the white crystals were collected by filtration and refluxed together with 16 g of potassium acetate and 100 ml of ethanol for 0.5 hour. After cooling, 300 ml of water was added and 2N-HCl was added until the solution became acidic. As a result, 20 g of 2,3-dihydro-7-hydroxy-3-oxobenzofuran was obtained as brown crystals..

The compound was acetylated in a customary manner. The resulting acetylated product (3.0 g) was stirred together with 0.3 g of 10% palladium-carbon and 50 ml of ethanol at 60°C for 4 hours in an atmosphere of hydrogen to give 2.0 g of white crystals. The crystals were hydrolyzed in a customary manner to give 1.0 g (total yield 41%) of the desired product as a brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 4

2,3-Dihydro-2-sec-butyl-6-hydroxybenzofuran (a precursor of compound No. 29):-

A mixture of 9.0 g of potassium hydroxide, 150 ml of ethanol and 10 g of 2,3-dihydro-6-hydroxy-3-oxobenzofuran was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 hour, and then 9.7 g of ethyl methyl ketone was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. 2N-HCl was added until the aqueous layer became acidic. The mixture was then extracted with ethyl acetate. The

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extract was dried over magnesium sulfate, and ethyl acetate was evaporated. The resulting crude crystals were recrystallized from hexane-ethyl acetate to give 7.4 g of brown crystals. Sodium borohydride (4.0 g) was gradually
5 added to a mixture of 2.3 g of these crystals, 1.5 g of sodium hydroxide and 100 ml of water, and then the mixture was stirred at 100°C for 2 hours. The mixture was acidified with 2N-HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. After evaporating ethyl acetate, 0.1 g of 10%
10 palladium-carbon and 30 ml of ethanol were added to the residue, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hours in an atmosphere of hydrogen. The palladium-carbon was separated by filtration, and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chroma-
15 tography to give 2.0 g (yield 36%) of the desired product as a colorless liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 5

2,3-Dihydro-2,3-dimethyl-6-hydroxybenzofuran
(a precursor of compound No. 17):-

20 A mixture of 1.9 g of resorcinol, 1.8 g of 3-methoxy-2-butanone, 0.2 g of Amberlyst-15 and 2 ml of toluene was stirred at 90°C for 10 hours. After cooling, the catalyst was separated, and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography
25 to give 1.7 g of 2,3-dimethyl-6-hydroxybenzofuran as pale yellow crystals. The crystals were dissolved in 20 ml of acetic acid, and 0.2 g of 5% palladium-carbon was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 hours in an atmosphere of hydrogen. The crude product was
30 purified by column chromatography to give 1.5 g (yield 54%) of the desired product as a brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 6

2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-6-hydroxybenzofuran
(a precursor of compound No. 32):-

35 3-Benzyloxyphenol (5.0 g), 2.0 g of isobutyraldehyde, 0.1 g of methanesulfonic acid and 50 ml of

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toluene were put into a flask equipped with the Dean-Stark condenser, and stirred under reflux for 4 hours. Low-boiling compounds were evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 3.8 g of 6-benzyloxy-2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran as a brown liquid. This product was dissolved in ethanol, and 0.4 g of 5% palladium-carbon was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 8 hours in an atmosphere of hydrogen. The catalyst was separated by filtration, and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 2.0 g (yield 50%) of the desired product as a pale yellow liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 7

2,3-Dihydro-5-hydroxy-2-methylbenzofuran
(a precursor of compound No. 60):-

A mixture of 4.6 g of hydroquinone, 7.5 g of hydroquinone diacetate, 13.8 g of potassium carbonate, 12.1 g of allyl bromide and 60 ml of acetone was refluxed for 4 hours. After cooling, the solid was separated by filtration, and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 13.6 g (yield 85%) of 4-acetoxyphenyl allyl ether as a pale orange liquid. Then, 4.0 g of this liquid was dissolved in N,N-dimethylaniline, and the solution was heated at 210°C for 6 hours. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 3.5 g (yield 88%) of 4-acetoxy-2-allylphenol. This phenol was dissolved in a methanol solution of potassium hydroxide and hydrolyzed. The hydrolyzed product was worked up in a customary manner, and purified by column chromatography to give 2.2 g (yield 82%) of 2-allylhydroquinone as a pale orange solid. To 1.7 g of this solid were added 8.5 ml of acetic acid and 3.4 ml of 47% hydrobromic acid, and the mixture was heated at 75°C for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was neutralized with aqueous sodium

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carbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 1.4g (yield 82%) of the desired product as a reddish brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 8

2,3-Dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxybenzofuran
(a precursor of compound No. 88):-

A solution composed of 46 ml of isobutyraldehyde and 1 ml of triethylamine was refluxed, and a mixture of 5.0 g of p-quinone and 46 ml of isobutyraldehyde was added. The mixture was refluxed for 15 minutes. Low-boiling compounds were evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 2-(1-formyl-1-methylethyl)hydroquinone as a deep orange liquid. This liquid was reduced with 0.87 g of sodium borohydride in 83 ml of ethanol, and then refluxed for 1.5 hours in 85 ml of toluene together with a catalytic amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 4.8 g of the desired product having a reddish orange color.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 9

2,3-Dihydro-3,3-dimethyl-5-hydroxy-2-methoxybenzofuran (a precursor of compound No. 95):-

A mixture of 46 ml of isobutyraldehyde and 1.0 ml of triethylamine was refluxed, and a mixture of 5.0 g of p-quinone and 46 ml of isobutyraldehyde was gradually added dropwise to the mixture. The reaction mixture was distilled under reduced pressure, and the residue was refluxed for 1.5 hours together with 50 ml of methanol and 0.5 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was concentrated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give 7.0 g (yield 79%) of the desired product as a brown liquid.

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REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 10

2,3-Dihydro-2-ethoxy-3-ethyl-5-hydroxybenzofuran (a precursor of compound No. 107):-

To a solution of 20 g of p-quinone in 200 ml of
5 toluene was added 39 g of 1-morpholino-1-butene at room
temperature, and the mixture was stirred for 6 hours.
Toluene was evaporated, and the residue was dissolved in
ethanol. The solution was added dropwise to 150 ml of
4N-HCl, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature,
10 and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was concen-
trated, and the residue was purified by column chromato-
graphy to give 18.6 g (yield 48%) of the desired product
as a brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 11

15 2,3-Dihydro-3-ethyl-5-hydroxybenzofuran
(a precursor of compound No. 65):-

The adduct of p-quinone and enamine shown in
Referential Example 10 (5.0 g) was stirred together with
150 ml of 4N-HCl at room temperature for 16 hours. The
20 crude product was purified by column chromatography to
give 1.6 g (yield 49%) of 3-ethyl-5-hydroxybenzofuran.
This product was hydrogenated in isopropanol at room
temperature for 7 hours in the presence of a catalytic
amount of Raney nickel to give 1.6 g (yield 99%) of the
25 desired product as a brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 12

2,3-Dihydro-5-hydroxy-2-sec-butylbenzofuran (a
precursor of compound No. 73):-

Referential Example 11 was repeated except that
30 4-methyl-2-morpholino-1-pentene was used as the enamine.
The desired compound was obtained as a brown liquid in a
yield of 41%.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 13

1,2,3,4,4a,9b-hexahydro-8-hydroxydibenzofuran
35 (a precursor of compound No. 117):-

Referential Example 11 was repeated except that

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1-morpholino-1-cyclohexene was used as the enamine. The desired compound was obtained as a brown liquid in a yield of 63%.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 14

5 2-Ethyl-5-hydroxy-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane
(a precursor of compound No. 129):-

Catechol (20 g), 55 ml of methyl ethyl ketone, 10 mg of p-toluenesulfonic acid and 100 ml of toluene were put into a flask equipped with the Dean-Stark condenser, and refluxed for 36 hours to give 23.6 g of 2-ethyl-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane as a colorless liquid. The liquid was stirred in acetic acid together with 127 g of $\text{Pb}(\text{OAc})_4$ at 140°C for 9.5 hours. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 7.2 g of the acetoxy-
15 product as a brown liquid. This liquid was hydrolyzed using potassium hydroxide, methanol and water to give 5.8g (yield 18%) of the desired product as a brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 15

20 2-Ethoxy-5-hydroxy-2-methyl-1,3-dioxolane
(a precursor of compound No. 138):-

A solution composed of 5.0 g of 1,2,4-trihydroxybenzene, 9.7 g of triethyl orthoacetate and 50 ml of toluene-carbon tetrachloride (1:1) was refluxed for 1.5 hours. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue
25 was purified by column chromatography to give 6.7 g (yield 86%) of the desired product as pale brown crystals having a melting point of 86 to 87°C .

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 16

30 2,3-Dihydro-7-hydroxy-4H-1-benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 155):-

5.0 g of 7-hydroxycoumarin was hydrogenated using 0.5 g of 5% palladium-carbon as a catalyst at 80°C for 9 hours in 13 ml of acetic acid and 25 ml of ethyl acetate. The reaction residue was recrystallized
35 from hexane-ethyl acetate to give 4.9 g of white crystals (m.p. $135 - 137^\circ\text{C}$). The crystals were dissolved in 15

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- ml of tetrahydrofuran, and the solution was added dropwise at room temperature to a mixture of 0.9 g of lithium aluminum hydride and 10 ml of tetrahydrofuran, and the mixture was then refluxed for 3 hours. The reaction
- 5 mixture was worked up in a customary manner, and the product was dissolved in 30 ml of toluene without purification. A catalytic amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid was added, and the mixture was heated at 120°C for 6 hours. The reaction mixture was worked up in a customary manner.
- 10 The residue after concentration was purified by column chromatography to give 1.6 g (yield 36%) of the desired product as pink crystals.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 17

- 2,3-Dihydro-3,4-dimethyl-7-hydroxy-4H-1-
- 15 benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 227):-
- Resorcinol (5.5 g) and 7.2 g of ethyl 2-methylacetoacetate were stirred at 10°C for 3 hours in the presence of a catalytic amount concentrated sulfuric acid to give 7.8 g (yield 83%) of 3,4-dimethyl-7-hydroxy-
- 20 coumarin. The product was hydrogenated and dehydrated as in Referential Example 16 to give 5.7 g (78%) of the desired product as a pale brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 18

- 2,3-Dihydro-4,4-dimethyl-7-hydroxy-4H-1-
- 25 benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 166):-
- A mixture of 103 g of resorcinol and 4.6 g of conc. sulfuric acid was heated at 130°C with stirring, and 58 g of methyl 3,3-dimethylacrylate was added. The mixture was heated at 130°C for 3 hours with stirring.
- 30 The reaction mixture was worked up in a customary manner, and the residue after concentration was purified by column chromatography to give 24 g (yield 27%) of 4,4-dimethyl-7-hydroxycoumarin (melting point 84 - 85°C). The product was worked up in the same way as in
- 35 Referential Example 16 to give 16.8 g (yield 75%) of the desired product as colorless crystals (melting point

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88-88.5°C).

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 19

2,3-Dihydro-7-hydroxy-2-methyl-4H-1-benzopyran
(a precursor of compound No. 164):-

- 5 A 100 ml autoclave was charged with 20 g of
resorcinol, 12 g of butadiene, 4 ml of H_3PO_4 and 60 ml
of toluene, and purged with nitrogen. The mixture was
then heated at 100°C for 3.5 hours. The crude product
was purified by column chromatography to give 24.1 g
10 (yield 82%) of the desired product as a brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 20

2,3-Dihydro-7-hydroxy-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-
benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 180):-

- 15 A 100 ml autoclave was charged with 6.0 g of
7-hydroxy-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran synthesized by
the method of Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No.
5475/1981, 1.0 g of 5% palladium-carbon and 20 ml of
ethanol, and hydrogenation was carried out at 85°C.
The resulting product was recrystallized from n-hexane-
20 toluene to give 5.2 g (86%) of the desired product as
colorless crystals (melting point 97 - 98°C).

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 21

3,4-Dihydro-7-hydroxy-2,2,4-trimethyl-2H-1-
benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 184):-

- 25 7-Hydroxy-2,2,4-trimethyl-2H-1-benzopyran
synthesized by the method of Japanese Laid-Open Patent
Publication No. 109779/1982 was hydrogenated as in
Referential Example 20. The product was purified by
column chromatography to give the desired product as
30 colorless liquid in a yield of 83%.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 22

2,3-Dihydro-7-hydroxy-2-isopropyl-4H-1-
benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 216):-

- 35 Pyrrolidine (14.2 g) was added dropwise at room
temperature to a mixture of 15 g of 4-acetylresorcinol,
14.4 g of isobutyraldehyde and 100 ml of toluene, and the

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mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hour, and thereafter refluxed for 8 hours. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 11.4 g of pale yellow crystals. The hydroxyl group of the resulting
5 compound was benzylated with benzyl bromide, and then the product was reduced with sodium borohydride in methanol and further dehydrated with p-toluenesulfonic acid in toluene. Then, the product was hydrogenated at room temperature for 13 hours in ethanol, in the presence of
10 5% palladium-carbon. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give 6.5 g (yield 34%) of the desired product as a pale yellow liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 23

15 2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-hydroxy-4-methoxy-4H-1-benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 187):-

7-Benzylloxy-2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-4-oxo-benzopyran synthesized as in Referential Example 22 was dissolved in 60 ml of methanol, and reduced with 1.0 g of
20 sodium borohydride at room temperature. The product was dissolved in 10 ml of tetrahydrofuran, and the solution was added dropwise to a mixture of 1.0 g of 60% sodium hydride and 5 ml of tetrahydrofuran. After generation of hydrogen ceased, 4.3 g of methyl iodide was added drop-
25 wise, and the mixture was further stirred for 2.5 hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was concentrated, and the residue was dissolved in 30 ml of ethanol and hydrogenated at room temperature for 8 hours in the presence
30 of 5% palladium-carbon catalyst. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 2.2 g (yield 58%) of the desired product as a pale brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 24

35 2,3-Dihydro-4,4-ethylenedioxy-7-hydroxy-2-methyl-4H-1-benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 289):-

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A mixture of 2.2 g of 7-benzyloxy-2,3-dihydro-2-methyl-4-oxobenzopyran, 4.5 g of ethylene glycol, 1.8 g of triethyl orthoformate, 80 mg of p-toluenesulfonic acid and 20 ml of toluene was refluxed for 5.5 hours. The reaction product was purified by column chromatography to give 2.6 g of the acetal. The acetal was hydrogenated at room temperature for 9.5 hours in ethanol with 5% palladium-carbon. The hydrogenated product was purified by column chromatography to give 1.4 g (yield 76%) of the desired product as pale pink crystals.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 25

2,3-Dihydro-7-hydroxy-2-methoxy-2-methyl-4H-1-benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 258):-

Methyl vinyl ketone (7.7 g) was added dropwise under ice cooling to a solution composed of 11 g of resorcinol, 11.7 g of trimethyl orthoformate and 0.1 ml of conc. sulfuric acid. After the addition, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was neutralized with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate, and then extracted with ethyl acetate. The residue left after evaporation of the solvent was purified by column chromatography to give 12.5 g (yield 70%) of the desired product as colorless crystals (melting point 107-108°C).

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 26

2,3-Dihydro-2-ethoxy-7-hydroxy-4H-1-benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 221):-

A solution of 1.6 g of acrolein diethylacetal in 4 ml of ethanol was added dropwise under cooling to a solution composed of 1.1 g of resorcinol, 0.05 g of conc. sulfuric acid and 6 ml of ethanol. While maintaining the temperature at less than 10°C, the mixture was stirred for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was neutralized with an aqueous solution of sodium carbonate and extracted with ethyl acetate. The solvent was evaporated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography to give

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1.2 g (yield 63%) of the desired product as a colorless liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 27

2,3-Dihydro-2,3-dimethyl-7-hydroxy-4H-1-benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 239):-

Resorcinol (11 g) and 20 g of tiglic acid were heated together with 15 g of zinc chloride at 180°C for 30 minutes with stirring. After cooling, the reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was concentrated to give 13 g of crystals. The crystals were benzylated with benzyl bromide in acetone in the presence of potassium carbonate, dissolved in a mixture of ethanol and tetrahydrofuran, and reduced with sodium borohydride. The reaction product was dehydrated in toluene with a catalytic amount of p-toluenesulfonic acid. The dehydrated product was purified by column chromatography to give the benzyl ether (colorless liquid). The liquid was hydrogenated in ethanol at room temperature for 15 hours using a 5% palladium-carbon catalyst. The crude product was purified by column chromatography to give 10.5 g (yield 59%) of the desired product as a pale yellow liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 28

2,3-Dihydro-2,4-dimethyl-7-hydroxy-4H-1-benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 230):-

Resorcinol (11 g) and 17.2 g of crotonic acid were heated at 180°C for 30 minutes together with 15 g of zinc chloride with stirring. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and purified by column chromatography to give 7.3 g of 2,3-dihydro-7-hydroxy-2-methyl-4-oxobenzopyran. The OH group of the compound was benzylated in a customary manner, and then the product was reacted with CH_3MgBr in tetrahydrofuran. The product was then hydrogenated in ethanol at room temperature for 13 hours in the presence of 5% palladium-carbon. The hydrogenated product was purified by column chromatography

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to give 4.2 g (yield 24%) of the desired product as a brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 29

2,3-Dihydro-7-hydroxy-2,2,3-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 275):-

A mixture of 5.0 g of 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-hydroxy-4-oxobenzopyran, 3.8 g of 37% aqueous formaldehyde, 10.5 g of potassium hydroxide and 50 ml of ethanol was heated at 50°C for 3 hours with stirring. The reaction mixture was acidified with 2N-HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was purified by column chromatography to give 1.8 g of the enone. In a customary manner, the enone was hydrogenated, and then reacted with benzyl bromide to give 7-benzyloxy-2,3-dihydro-4-oxo-2,2,3-trimethylbenzopyran. The product was reduced with 2.0 g of sodium borohydride in methanol-tetrahydrofuran, and then dehydrated in toluene using 0.1 g of p-toluenesulfonic acid. This compound was hydrogenated in a customary manner to give 1.4 g (yield 27%) of the desired product as a pale brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 30

2,3-Dihydro-7-hydroxy-4-methoxy-4H-1-benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 211):-

Under ice cooling, AlCl_3 (3 molar equivalent) was added little by little to a solution composed of 11 g of resorcinol, 12.7 g of 2-chloropropionyl chloride and 120 ml of nitrobenzene. After the addition, the mixture was heated at 40 to 50°C for 4 hours with stirring. The reaction mixture was worked up and purified in a customary manner to give 4.1 g of 2,3-dihydro-7-hydroxy-4-oxobenzopyran. The resulting compound was benzylated, reduced with sodium borohydride in methanol, and then methylated with methyl iodide in tetrahydrofuran in the presence of sodium hydride. In a customary manner, the methylated product was hydrogenated to give 1.7 g (yield 9.4%) of the desired product as a colorless liquid.

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REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 31

2,3-Dihydro-6-hydroxy-2-methyl-4H-1-benzopyran
(a precursor of compound No. 320):-

Referential Example 19 was repeated except that
5 hydroquinone was used instead of resorcinol. There was
obtained the desired product as a colorless liquid (yield
65%; b. p. 160-162°C/12 mm).

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 32

2,3-Dihydro-6-hydroxy-2-methoxy-2-methyl-4H-1-
10 benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 332):-

Referential Example 25 was repeated except that
hydroquinone was used instead of resorcinol. Pale brown
crystals were obtained in a yield of 36%.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 33

2,3-Dihydro-4,4-dimethyl-6-hydroxy-4H-1-benzo-
15 pyran (a precursor of compound No. 329):-

A mixture of 8.8 g of hydroquinone, 5 g of
methyl 3,3-dimethylacrylate and 0.4 g of conc. sulfuric
acid was heated at 130°C for 4 hours. The reaction
20 mixture was cooled, and then 15 ml of toluene was added.
The crystals that precipitated were separated by filt-
ration. The filtrate was concentrated and then distilled
under reduced pressure to give 4.6 g (yield 70%) of 3,4-
dihydro-4,4-dimethyl-6-hydroxycoumarin as pale pink
25 crystals (melting point 95 - 96°C). The crystals (3.0 g)
were dissolved in 10 ml of tetrahydrofuran, and the solu-
tion was added dropwise at room temperature to a mixture
of 0.9 g of lithium aluminum hydride and 20 ml of tetra-
hydrofuran. The mixture was then refluxed for 4 hours.
30 The reaction mixture was worked up in a customary manner,
and the crude product, without purification, was dis-
solved in 30 ml of toluene. A catalytic amount of
p-toluenesulfonic acid was added to the solution, and the
mixture was heated at 120°C for 1.5 hours. In a custom-
35 ary manner, the reaction mixture was worked up, and the
residue after concentration was isolated and purified by

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column chromatography to give 2.4 g (yield 85%) of the desired product as a yellow orange liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 34

5 5-Hydroxy-2-isopropylbenzofuran (a precursor of compound No. 334):-

In accordance with Referential Example 10, 5.0 g of an adduct was synthesized from p-quinone and 3-methyl-2-morpholino-1-butene, and stirred together with 150 ml of 4N-HCl at room temperature for 16 hours. The
10 reaction mixture was worked up in a customary manner, and purified by column chromatography to give 1.6 g (yield 49%) of the desired product as a yellowish orange liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 35

15 3-Ethyl-5-hydroxybenzofuran (a precursor of compound No. 339):-

The captioned compound was synthesized by the method of Referential Example 11.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 36

20 2,3-Dihydro-7-hydroxy-2-methylbenzofuran (a precursor of compound No. 346):-

A mixture of 10.7 g of catechol, 17.3 g of catechol diacetate, 34.5 g of potassium carbonate, 30.3 g of allyl bromide and 200 ml of acetone was refluxed for 5
25 hours. The reaction mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was concentrated and purified by column chromatography to give 26.5 g (yield 71%) of 2-acetoxyphenyl allyl ether as a pale yellow liquid. Ten grams of this liquid was heated at 220 to 230°C for 1.5 hours. After
30 cooling, the reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography to give 6.5 g (yield 65%) of 2-acetoxy-6-allylphenol as a pale yellow liquid. Then, 3.0 g of this liquid and 12 ml of an acetic acid solution of 25% hydrobromic acid were reacted at 70°C for 6 hours. The
35 reaction mixture was poured into ice water, neutralized with an aqueous solution of sodium bicarbonate, and

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extracted with ethyl acetate. The concentrate was hydrolyzed with potassium hydroxide and aqueous ethanol, and worked up in a customary manner. The product was then purified by column chromatography to give 0.7 g (yield 31%) of the desired product as a pale yellow liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 37

2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-8-hydroxy-4H-1-benzopyran (a precursor of compound No. 353):-

10 While a mixture of 10 g of catechol, 50 ml of p-xylene, 25 ml of hexane, 1 ml of phosphoric acid and 0.3 ml of water was heated at 100°C, 7.3 g of isoprene was added dropwise over 10 minutes, and the reaction was further carried out for 7 hours. After cooling, the
15 resulting precipitate was separated by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated, and purified by column chromatography to give 1.7 g (yield 11%) of the product as a pale pink liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 38

20 2,2-Dimethyl-4-hydroxybenzodioxolane (a precursor of compound No. 355):-

A mixture of 9.0 g of pyrogallol, 7.5 g of 2,2-dimethoxypropane and 100 ml of toluene was refluxed for 4.5 hours. After cooling, the reaction mixture was
25 worked up in a customary manner and purified by column chromatography to give 2.0 g (yield 17%) of the desired product as a pale yellow solid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 39

30 2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-(4-nitrophenoxy)-4H-1-benzopyran (an intermediate of compound No. 172):-

2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-hydroxy-4H-1-benzopyran (2.0 g) synthesized as in Referential Example 19, 1.8 g of p-chloronitrobenzene, 0.9 g of potassium hydroxide, 20 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide and 10 ml of
35 toluene were put into a flask equipped with the Dean-Stark condenser, and were heated to 110°C. While

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removing evaporated water as an azeotrope with toluene, the reaction was carried out for 1 hour. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into water, and extracted with ethyl acetate. The extract was dried over magnesium sulfate, and the solvents were evaporated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 2.8 g (yield 84%) of the desired product as a brown liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 40

4-(2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran-7-yl)oxylaniline (an intermediate of compound No. 172):-

To 2.7 g of the nitrobenzene derivative obtained in Referential Example 39 were added 0.3 g of 5% palladium-carbon and 20 ml of ethanol, and the mixture was stirred at 40 to 50°C for 5 hours in an atmosphere of hydrogen. The catalyst was separated by filtration, and the filtrate was concentrated to give 1.8 g (yield 72%) of the desired product as a gray powder.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 41

2-(2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran-7-yl)oxy-5-nitropyridine (an intermediate of compound No. 169):-

Five milliliters of an N,N-dimethylformamide solution of 1.5 g of 2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-hydroxy-4H-1-benzopyran synthesized by the method of Referential Example 19 was added dropwise to a mixture of 0.35 g of sodium hydride and 4 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 hour, and 6 ml of an N,N-dimethylformamide solution of 2-chloro-5-nitropyridine (1.3g) was added to the resulting reddish orange solution, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 hours. The reaction mixture was poured into 100 ml of water, and extracted with 100 ml of ethyl acetate. The extract was dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 2.1 g (yield 84%) of the desired product as a yellow liquid.

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REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 42

5-Amino-2-(2,3-dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran-7-yl)oxypyridine (an intermediate of compound No. 169):-

5 The nitro compound obtained in Referential Example 41 (2.1 g) was dissolved in 11 ml of ethyl acetate, and 0.11 g of 5% palladium-carbon was added. Hydrogenation was carried out in accordance with the method of Referential Example 40. The filtrate was
10 concentrated to give 1.9 g (yield 100%) of the desired product as a pale pink solid (melting point 93-94°C).

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 43

7-(4-Nitrophenoxy)-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran (an intermediate of compound No. 194):-

15 One hundred grams of 7-hydroxy-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran (synthesized by the method of Japanese Laid-Open Patent Publication No. 5475/1981), 79 g of p-chloronitrobenzene, 42 g of potassium hydroxide, 500 ml of N,N-dimethylformamide and 500 ml of toluene were
20 introduced into a flask equipped with the Dean-Stark condenser, and heated at 110 to 116°C. While removing the distilled water as an azeotrope with toluene, the mixture was stirred for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, and 1 liter of water, 500
25 ml of ethyl acetate and 120 ml of 2N-HCl were added. The insoluble materials were separated by filtration. The filtrate was subjected to oil-water separation. The oil layer was washed with 500 ml of brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated. Methanol
30 (650 ml) was added to the residue, and crystals that precipitated were collected, washed with 650 ml of hexane, and dried to give 106 g (yield 67%) of the desired product as a brown powder (melting point 80°C).

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 44

35 2,3-Dihydro-2-methoxy-7-(4-nitrophenoxy)-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran (an intermediate of compound No. 194)

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A mixture of the 7-(4-nitrophenoxy)-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran obtained in Referential Example 43, 66 ml of methanol, 0.7 g of Amberlyst-15 and 6 ml of toluene was stirred for 4.5 hours, and Amberlyst-15 was separated by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated, and 30 ml of methanol was added. Crystals that precipitated were collected by filtration, washed with 50 ml of methanol, and dried to give 6.7 g (90%) of the desired product as a white powder (melting point 125°C).

10

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 45

7-(4-Aminophenoxy)-2,3-dihydro-2-methoxy-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran (an intermediate of compound No. 194):-

A mixture of 6.7 g of the 2,3-dihydro-2-methoxy-7-(4-nitrophenoxy)-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran obtained in Referential Example 44, 0.7 g of 5% palladium-carbon, and 67 ml of ethyl acetate was stirred at room temperature for 5.5 hours in an atmosphere of hydrogen. Palladium-carbon was separated by filtration, and the filtrate was concentrated to give 6.0 g (yield 98 %) of the desired product as a yellow liquid.

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 46

2,3-Dihydro-2-hydroxy-7-(4-nitrophenoxy)-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran (an intermediate of compound No. 319):-

A mixture of 6.5 g of the 7-(4-nitrophenoxy)-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran, 26 ml of water, 13 ml of conc. hydrochloric acid and 65 ml of acetone was refluxed for 2 hours. An 10% aqueous solution of sodium hydroxide was added to the reaction mixture to neutralize it, and then 100 ml of water and 200 ml of ethyl acetate were added, and the mixture was subjected to oil-water separation. The oil layer was washed with 50 ml of brine, dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. Toluene (5 ml) and 45 ml of hexane was added to the residue, and the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration, washed with 50 ml of hexane and dried to give 5.1 g

- 93 -

(yield 70%) of a pale brown powder (mp. 159-160°C, recrystallized from ethanol).

REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 47

7-(4-Aminophenoxy)-2,3-dihydro-2-hydroxy-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran (an intermediate of compound No. 319):-

A mixture of 5.0 g of 7-(4-nitrophenoxy)-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran, 0.5 g of 5% palladium-carbon and 50 ml of ethyl acetate was stirred at room temperature for 5.5 hours in an atmosphere of hydrogen. The palladium-carbon was separated by filtration, and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to give 4.3 g (yield 93%) of the desired product as a white powder.

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REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 48

7-(4-Aminophenoxy)-2,3-dichloromethano-2,3-dihydro-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran (an intermediate of compound No. 309):-

A solution of 0.02 g of benzyltrimethylammonium chloride in 5 ml of chloroform was added dropwise to a mixture of 1.6 g of 7-(4-nitrophenoxy)-2,4,4-trimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran, 20 ml of chloroform and 0.7 g of sodium hydroxide with stirring at 5°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, poured into ice water containing dilute hydrochloric acid, and extracted with dichloromethane. The extract was washed with brine, dried over sodium sulfate, and concentrated. Ethyl acetate (30 ml) and 5% palladium-carbon were added to the residue, and the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 5 hours in an atmosphere of hydrogen. The palladium-carbon was removed by filtration, and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography and recrystallization (dichloromethane-hexane) to give 0.74 g (yield 40%) of the desired product as colorless crystals (melting point 46 to 147°C).

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REFERENTIAL EXAMPLE 49

4-(2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-4H-1-benzopyran-7-

- 94 -

yl)oxyphenyl isocyanate (an intermediate of compound No. 172):-

A solution of 8.1 g (0.03 mole) of the aniline derivative obtained by the method of Referential Example 5 40 was added dropwise at 0°C to 60 ml of ethyl acetate into which 0.12 mole of phosgene had been blown, and the mixture was stirred for 0.5 hour. Thereafter, the mixture was refluxed for 1 hour, and the excess of phosgene was replaced by nitrogen gas. The ethyl acetate was evapo- 10 rated under reduce pressure to give 8.7 g (yield 98%) of the desired product as a yellow orange liquid (IR: 2260 cm⁻¹).

The following Example illustrates the synthesis of typical examples of the compounds of formula [I] and 15 their properties.

Compound No. 1: 1,1-dimethyl-3-[2-(3-methyl-2,3-dihydro-6-benzofuryloxy)pyridin-5-yl]urea

2-(3-Methyl-2,3-dihydro-6-benzofuryloxy)-5-aminopyridine (0.5 g) was dissolved in 2.5 ml of pyri- 20 dine, and a solution of composed 0.27 g of dimethylcarbamoyl chloride and 2.5 ml of toluene was added. A solution composed of 0.27 g of diethylcarbamoyl chloride and 2.5 ml of toluene was added, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 9 hours. Water and ethyl acetate 25 were added to the reaction mixture, and the organic layer was separated. The organic layer was washed with a saturated aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. Ethyl acetate was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the precipitated 30 crystals were washed with n-hexane to give 0.63 g (yield 96%) of the desired product as pale brown crystals.

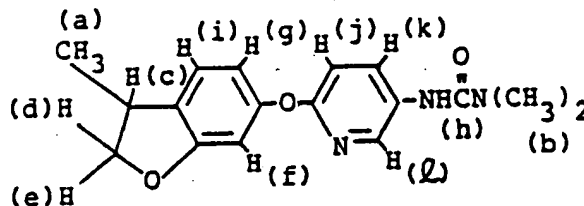
Melting point: 153-154°C

Mass spectrum: m/Z 313 (molecular ion peak)

IR spectrum (KBr disk; cm⁻¹)

35 3260, 3050, 2958, 1637, 1602, 1357,
1274, 1237, 1133, 979, 850, 842, 760.

- 95 -

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃ solution; ppm)

- (a) 1.31 (3H, d, J=7.2Hz)
 (b) 3.00 (6H, s)
 (c) 3.28 (1H, m)
 (d) 4.09 (1H, t, J=7.2Hz)
 (e) 4.71 (1H, t, J=7.2Hz)
 (f) 6.51 (1H, d, J=2.7Hz)
 (g) 6.57 (1H, dd, J=2.7, 7.2Hz)
 (h) 6.70 (1H, brs)
 (i) 6.92 (1H, d, J=9.0Hz)
 (j) 7.08 (1H, d, J=7.2Hz)
 (k) 7.91 (1H, dd, J=2.7, 9.0Hz)
 (l) 8.02 (1H, d, J=2.7Hz)

Compound No. 331: 1-methyl-3-[4-(2-methoxy-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-6-benzopyranyloxy)phenyllurea

Methyl isocyanate (0.16 g) was added at room temperature to a solution composed of 0.4 g of 4-(2-methoxy-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-6-benzopyranyloxy)aniline and 3.0 ml of toluene, and the mixture was stirred for 6 hours. Addition of n-hexane to the mixture yielded crystals which were collected by filtration to give the desired product as white crystals (yield not less than 97%).

Melting point: 140-140.5°C

Mass spectrum: m/z 342 (molecular ion peak)

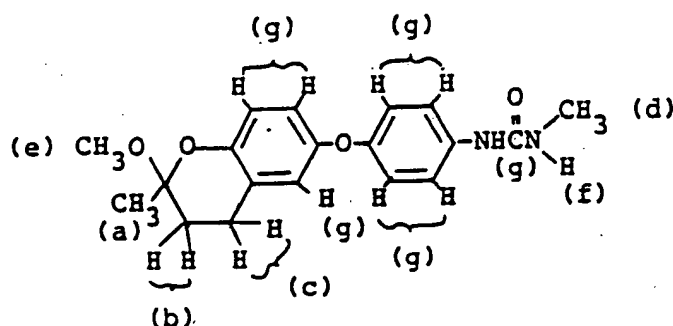
IR spectrum (KBr disk; cm⁻¹)

3330, 2950, 1642, 1605, 1586, 1505,

1486, 1212, 1092, 1058, 918, 872.

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃ solution; ppm)

- 96 -



- (a) 1.54 (3H, s)
 (b) 1.68-2.24 (2H, m)
 (c) 2.32-3.28 (2H, m)
 5 (d) 2.75 (3H, d, J=5.4)
 (e) 3.28 (3H, s)
 (f) 5.43 (1H, d, J=5.4)
 (g) 6.60-7.40 (8H, m)

Compound No. 172: 1,1-Dimethyl-3-[4-(2,2-di-
 10 methyl-2,3-dihydro-7-benzopyranyloxy)phenyl]urea

A solution of 0.5 g of 4-(2,2-dimethyl-2,3-di-
 hydro-6-benzopyranyloxy)phenyl isocyanate in 2.5 ml of
 toluene was added dropwise at 0°C to a solution of 0.2 g
 of dimethylamine in 3 ml of toluene, and the mixture was
 15 then stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. Toluene
 was evaporated under reduced pressure, and the precipi-
 tated crystals were washed with n-hexane to give 0.62 g
 (yield 97%) of the desired product as white crystals.

Melting point: 137 - 138°C

20 Mass spectrum: m/z 340 (molecular ion peak).

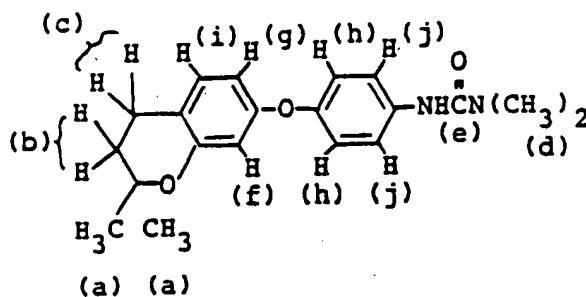
IR spectrum (KBr disk; cm⁻¹)

3310, 3040, 2940, 1640, 1602,

1370, 1210, 1147, 996, 838, 813.

¹H-NMR spectrum (CDCl₃ solution; ppm)

- 97 -



- (a) 1.30 (6H, s)
 (b) 1.77 (2H, t, J=7.2 Hz)
 (c) 2.72 (2H, t, J=7.2 Hz)
 (d) 3.02 (6H, s)
 (e) 6.33 (1H, brs)
 (f) 6.39 (1H, d, J=2.7 Hz)
 (g) 6.47 (1H, dd, J=2.7, 7.2 Hz)
 (h) 6.96 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz)
 (i) 6.97 (1H, d, J=7.2 Hz)
 (j) 7.34 (2H, d, J=9.0 Hz)

Other compounds of formula [I] shown in Tables 1 to 11 were synthesized in accordance with the method used to produce compound No. 1 or No. 331, and the results are shown in Table 13. The NMR spectra were measured in CDCl_3 . The IR spectra of solid compounds were measured using KBr disks, and those of liquid compounds were measured at neat.

Table 13

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
2	94	153-154	IR: 3280 (ν_{NH}), 1672 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
3	not less than 97	114-115	
4	85	155-156	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1642 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
5	not less than 97	110.5-112	NMR: 1.31 (3H,d,J=7.2), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.29 (1H,m), 3.76 (3H,s), 4.70 (1H,t,J=9.0), 5.09 (1H,dd,J=7.2, 9.0), 6.36-7.12 (3H,m), 6.96 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.43 (2H,d,J=9.0).
6	81	145-147	NMR: 1.22 (3H,d,J=8.1), 1.28 (3H,s), 1.47 (3H,s), 2.98 (6H,s), 3.05 (1H,q,J=8.1), 6.24 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.54 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 7.2), 6.81 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.03 (1H,d,J=7.2), 7.90 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 8.03 (1H,d,J=2.7).
7	94	94-95	NMR: 1.22 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.30 (3H,s), 1.49 (3H,s), 3.16 (1H,q,J=7.2), 3.22 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 6.50 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.58 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.88 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.06 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.80 (1H,brs), 8.04 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 8.16 (1H,d,J=2.7).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
8	not less than 97	146-148	
9	95	121-123	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1643 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
10	89	117-120	IR: 3350 (ν_{NH}), 1667 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
11	94	142-144	NMR: 3.04 (6H,s), 3.18 (2H,t,J=7.2), 4.60 (2H,t,J=7.2), 6.32 (1H,s), 6.50 (2H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.10 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 7.2), 7.36 (2H,d,J=9.0).
12	91	124-126	NMR: 3.14 (2H,t,J=7.2), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 4.60 (2H,t,J=7.2), 6.44 (2H,m), 6.98 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.18 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 7.2), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.86 (1H,s).
13	not less than 97	143.5-145	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1642 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 0.96 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.69 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.02 (6H,s), 3.31 (1H,m), 4.24 (1H,t,J=9.0), 4.65 (1H,t,J=9.0), 6.32-7.48 (8H,m).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
14	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3330 (ν_{NH}), 1676 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
15	not less than 97	129-129.9	IR: 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1635 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
16	85	58-59.0	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1660 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
17	53	198-199.5	
18	not less than 97	101-103	
19	not less than 97	152-153	NMR: 1.48 (3H,d,J=7.2), 2.76 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 2.85 (3H,d,J=5.4), 3.28 (1H,d,J=8.0, 15.0), 4.94 (1H,m), 6.44 (2H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.08 (1H,d,J=8.0), 7.24 (2H,d,J=9.0).
20	not less than 97	124-128	NMR: 1.47 (3H,d,J=7.2), 2.74 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 3.06 (6H,s), 3.30 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 4.94 (1H,m), 6.40 (2H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.06 (1H,d,J=8.0), 7.36 (2H,d,J=9.0).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
21	64	75-76	NMR: 1.48 (3H,d,J=7.2), 2.75 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 3.24 (3H,s), 3.30 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 3.80 (3H,s), 4.94 (1H,m), 6.40 (2H,m), 6.98 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.06 (1H,d,J=8.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0).
22	not less than 97	138-140	NMR: 1.04 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.76 (2H,m), 2.82 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 2.88 (3H,d,J=5.4), 3.26 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 4.74 (1H,m), 6.46 (2H,m), 6.98 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.08 (1H,d,J=8.0), 7.26 (2H,d,J=9.0).
23	not less than 97	132-136	NMR: 1.04 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.80 (2H,m), 2.82 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 3.08 (6H,s), 3.24 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 4.72 (1H,m), 6.40 (2H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.06 (1H,d,J=8.0), 7.34 (2H,d,J=9.0).
24	75	98-100	NMR: 1.04 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.80 (2H,m), 2.80 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.26 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 4.70 (1H,m), 6.40 (2H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.06 (1H,d,J=8.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0).
25	not less than 97	155-156	NMR: 0.98 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.06 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.92 (1H,m), 2.84 (3H,s), 2.86 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 3.16 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 4.54 (1H,m), 6.44 (2H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.06 (1H,d,J=8.0), 7.24 (2H,d,J=9.0).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
26	not less than 97	148-150	NMR: 0.98 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.06 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.92 (1H,m), 2.86 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 3.14 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 3.08 (6H,s), 4.54 (1H,m), 6.42 (2H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.06 (1H,d,J=7.2), 7.34 (2H,d,J=9.0).
27	87	115.5-116.5	NMR: 0.98 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.06 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.94 (1H,m), 2.88 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 3.18 (1H,dd,J=8.0, 15.0), 3.22 (3H,s), 3.80 (3H,s), 4.54 (1H,m), 6.44 (2H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.06 (1H,d,J=7.2), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0).
28	94	144-145	NMR: 0.94 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.00 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.70 (3H,m), 2.84 (3H,brs), 2.80-3.20 (2H,m), 4.70 (1H,m), 6.40 (2H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.04 (1H,d,J=8.0), 7.22 (2H,d,J=9.0).
29	85	142-144	NMR: 0.94 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.00 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.60 (3H,m), 2.70-3.30 (2H,m), 3.04 (6H,s), 4.64 (1H,m), 6.40 (2H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.06 (1H,d,J=8.0), 7.14 (2H,d,J=9.0).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
30	79	89-90	NMR: 0.94 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.00 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.70 (3H,m), 2.80-3.20 (2H,m), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 4.64 (1H,m), 6.40 (2H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.04 (1H,d,J=8.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0).
31	90	139-140	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1634 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
32	86	162.5-163	IR: 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1636 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
33	90	118-119	IR: 3340 (ν_{NH}), 1665 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
34	63	liquid	NMR: 0.95 (3H,t,J=7.0), 1.41 (3H,s), 1.70 (2H,q,J=7.0), 2.76 (3H,d,J=5.0), 2.94 (2H,d,J=6.0), 5.62 (1H,d,J=6.0), 6.34-6.50 (2H,m), 6.80-7.10 (3H,m), 7.16-7.36 (2H,m), 7.52 (1H,brs).
35	71	liquid	NMR: 0.94 (3H,t,J=7.0), 1.40 (3H,s), 1.72 (2H,q,J=7.0), 2.94 (2H,s), 3.00 (6H,s), 6.34-6.48 (2H,m), 6.86-7.60 (4H,m), 7.22-7.40 (2H,m).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
36	85	liquid	NMR: 0.94 (3H,t,J=7.0), 1.41 (3H,s), 1.72 (2H,q,J=7.0), 2.92 (2H,d,J=6.0), 3.16 (3H,s), 3.74 (3H,s), 6.36-6.50 (2H,m), 6.90-7.10 (3H,m), 7.26-7.50 (2H,m), 7.70 (1H,brs).
37	85	78-81	NMR: 0.90 (6H,t,J=7.0), 1.68 (4H,q,J=7.0), 2.76 (3H,d,J=5.0), 2.91 (2H,s), 5.36 (1H,brs), 6.24-6.44 (2H,m), 6.80-7.05 (3H,m), 7.10-7.30 (2H,m).
38	65	liquid	NMR: 0.90 (6H,t,J=7.0), 1.68 (4H,q,J=7.0), 2.95 (2H,s), 2.98 (6H,s), 6.30-6.50 (3H,m), 6.88-7.04 (3H,m), 7.20-7.36 (2H,m).
39	65	liquid	NMR: 0.90 (6H,t,J=7.0), 1.70 (4H,q,J=7.0), 2.90 (2H,s), 3.16 (3H,s), 3.72 (3H,s), 6.30-6.44 (2H,m), 6.88-7.04 (3H,m), 7.34-7.46 (2H,m), 7.65 (1H,brs).
40	not less than 97	118.5-119.5	
41	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 0.90 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.13 (3H,d,J=6.3), 1.16 (3H,s), 1.68 (2H,q,J=7.2), 2.89 (6H,s), 3.08 (1H,q,J=6.3), 6.28-7.08 (4H,m), 7.50-8.04 (3H,m).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
42	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.00 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.23 (3H,d,J=6.3), 1.26 (3H,s), 1.79 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.23 (1H,q,J=6.3), 3.78 (3H,s), 6.40-7.12 (4H,m), 7.50-8.20 (3H,m).
43	86	81-86	NMR: 0.98 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.20 (3H,d,J=6.3), 1.24 (3H,s), 1.75 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.02 (6H,s), 3.10 (1H,q,J=6.3), 6.37 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.42 (1H,d,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 6.98 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.30 (2H,d,J=9.0).
44	91	75-76.5	
45	88	59.5-60.5	
46	64	129-130	NMR: 0.99 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.22 (3H,d,J=6.3), 1.25 (3H,s), 1.78 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.03 (6H,s), 3.18 (1H,q,J=6.3), 6.33 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.38 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.62 (1H, brs), 6.94 (1H,d,J=9.0), 6.97 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.24 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 7.58 (1H,d,J=2.7).
47	93	liquid	NMR: 1.00 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.23 (3H,d,J=6.3), 1.26 (3H,s), 1.78 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.18 (1H,q,J=6.3), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 6.33 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.39 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.99 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.32 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 7.69 (1H,d,J=2.7), 7.77 (1H,brs).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
48	59	118.5-119.5	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1642 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$), 1520 (ν_{NO_2}), 1343 (ν_{NO_2}).
49	60	114-115.5	IR: 3410 (ν_{NH}), 3305 (ν_{NH}), 1648 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$), 1525 (ν_{NO_2}), 1345 (ν_{NO_2}).
50	70	liquid	IR: 3380 (ν_{NH}), 1670 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$), 1525 (ν_{NO_2}), 1345 (ν_{NO_2}).
51	92	77-79	
52	80	50-51	
53	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 0.99 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.22 (3H,d,J=6.3), 1.26 (3H,s), 1.78 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.19 (1H,q,J=6.3), 3.21 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 6.41 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.45 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.98 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.01 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.64 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 7.76 (1H,d,J=2.7), 7.80 (1H, brs).
54	not less than 97	112-113	

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
55	not less than 97	125.5-126	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1643 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
56	80	107-108.5	IR: 3340 (ν_{NH}), 1660 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
57	84	111.5-112	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1650 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
58	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1674 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
59	94	141-142.5	NMR: 1.48 (3H,d,J=6.3), 2.80-3.40 (2H,m), 3.03 (6H,s), 4.90 (1H,m), 6.40-6.98 (4H,m), 7.80-8.04 (2H,m).
60	65	108-110	NMR: 1.48 (3H,d,J=6.3), 2.82 (1H,dd,J=8.1, 9.0), 3.10 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 4.96 (1H,m), 6.72-7.00 (4H,m), 7.70 (1H,brs), 7.93 (1H,dd,J=3.6, 8.1), 8.12 (1H,d,J=3.6).
61	84	159-161	IR: 3305 (ν_{NH}), 1640 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
62	not less than 97	128-129	IR: 3305 (ν_{NH}), 1660 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
63	82	120-122	NMR: 1.28 (3H,d,J=6.9), 3.02 (6H,s), 3.52 (1H,m), 4.10 (1H,t,J=9.0), 4.70 (1H,t,J=9.0), 6.44 (1H,brs), 6.70-7.46 (7H,m).
64	94	80-82	NMR: 1.29 (3H,d,J=6.9), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.32-3.72 (1H,m), 3.76 (3H,s), 4.09 (1H,t,J=9.0), 4.70 (1H,t,J=9.0), 6.68-7.52 (7H,m), 7.73 (1H,brs).
65	95	liquid	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1645 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 0.92 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.66 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.00 (6H,s), 3.32 (1H,m), 4.21 (1H,dd,J=7.2, 9.0), 4.63 (1H,t,J=9.0), 6.36 (1H,brs), 6.60-7.40 (7H,m).
66	85	liquid	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 0.96 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.68 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.26 (1H,m), 3.78 (3H,s), 4.21 (1H,dd,J=7.2, 9.0), 4.65 (1H,t,J=9.0), 6.68-7.32 (7H,m), 7.63 (1H,brs).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
67	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1645 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.2), 1.24-1.76 (4H, m), 3.00 (6H, s), 3.06 (1H, m), 4.20 (1H, dd, J=7.2, 9.0), 4.64 (1H, t, J=9.0), 6.40 (1H, brs), 6.64-7.40 (7H, m).
68	92	liquid	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 0.94 (3H, t, J=7.2), 1.28-1.80 (4H, m), 3.18 (3H, s), 3.20 (1H, m), 3.76 (3H, s), 4.20 (1H, dd, J=7.2, 9.0), 4.65 (1H, d, J=9.0), 6.64-7.50 (7H, m), 7.63 (1H, brs).
69	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 0.82 (3H, d, J=6.4), 0.90 (3H, d, J=6.4), 1.70-2.10 (1H, m), 2.70 (3H, d, J=3.9), 3.12-3.40 (1H, m), 4.20-4.66 (2H, m), 6.00 (1H, brs), 6.60-7.30 (7H, m), 7.92 (1H, brs).
70	92	124-125	NMR: 0.86 (3H, d, J=6.4), 0.94 (3H, d, J=6.4), 1.74-2.08 (1H, m), 3.00 (6H, s), 3.16-3.42 (1H, m), 4.30-4.68 (2H, m), 6.48 (1H, brs), 6.66-7.40 (7H, m).
71	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 0.84 (3H, d, J=6.4), 0.92 (3H, d, J=6.4), 1.74-2.10 (1H, m), 3.16 (3H, s), 3.12-3.42 (1H, m), 4.30-4.66 (2H, m), 6.68-7.50 (7H, m), 7.72 (1H, brs).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
72	69	196-198	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1639 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
73	88	146-148	NMR: 0.98 (3H,d,J=6.4), 1.00 (3H,d,J=6.4), 1.40-2.06 (3H,m), 2.65-3.32 (2H,m), 3.04 (6H,s), 4.72-4.96 (1H,m), 6.24 (1H,brs), 6.60-7.36 (7H,m).
74	65	112-114	NMR: 0.98 (3H,d,J=6.4), 1.02 (3H,d,J=6.4), 1.48-2.00 (3H,m), 2.66-3.32 (2H,m), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.80 (3H,s), 4.72-5.00 (1H,m), 6.70-7.50 (7H,m), 7.62 (1H,brs).
75	87	liquid	NMR: 0.95 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.20-1.86 (2H,m), 2.70 (3H,d,J=4.5), 2.90-3.20 (1H,m), 3.52 (3H,s), 5.26 (1H,d,J=2.7), 5.96 (1H,brs), 6.60-7.32 (7H,m), 7.91 (1H,brs).
76	90	liquid	NMR: 0.96 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.30-1.90 (2H,m), 2.90-3.20 (1H,m), 2.98 (6H,s), 3.53 (3H,s), 5.26 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.63 (1H,brs), 6.70-7.40 (7H,m).
77	92	liquid	NMR: 0.96 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.30-1.90 (2H,m), 2.90-3.20 (1H,m), 3.17 (3H,s), 3.52 (3H,s), 3.73 (3H,s), 5.26 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.68-7.52 (7H,m), 7.73 (1H,brs).

- to be continued -

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Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
78	80	149-151	IR: 3290, 3275 (ν_{NH}), 1643 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
79	not less than 97	104-106	IR: 3270 (ν_{NH}), 1652 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
80	90	145-146	IR: 3305 (ν_{NH}), 1632 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
81	80	131-133	IR: 3315 (ν_{NH}), 1642 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
82	not less than 97	82-85	IR: 3340 (ν_{NH}), 1664 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
83	80	152-153	IR: 3280 (ν_{NH}), 1636 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
84	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
85	92	154-155	IR: 3340 (ν_{NH}), 1640 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
86	not less than 97	95-96.5	IR: 3370 (ν_{NH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
87	not less than 97	191.5-193	IR: 3350 (ν_{NH}), 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1636 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
88	75	115-116	IR: 3260 (ν_{NH}), 1635 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
89	83	99.5-101	IR: 3360 (ν_{NH}), 1664 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
90	95	97-99	IR: 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1640 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
91	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.24 (3H,t,J=6.4), 1.26 (3H,d,J=6.4), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.50-4.25 (3H,m), 3.74 (3H,s), 5.32 (1H,d,J=2.6), 6.70-6.90 (3H,m), 6.90 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.39 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.70 (1H,brs).
92	81	175-178	NMR: 1.27 (3H,s), 1.29 (3H,s), 3.05 (6H,s), 3.56 (3H,s), 5.14 (1H,s), 6.34 (1H,brs), 6.70-6.93 (3H,m), 7.85-8.08 (3H,m).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
93	82	liquid	NMR: 1.27 (3H,s), 1.29 (3H,s), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.65 (3H,s), 3.79 (3H,s), 5.14 (1H,s), 6.70-7.00 (4H,m), 7.62 (1H,brs), 8.02 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 8.13 (1H,d,J=2.7).
94	not less than 97	156-157	
95	81	52-54	NMR: 1.25 (3H,s), 1.28 (3H,s), 3.04 (6H,s), 3.55 (3H,s), 5.12 (1H,s), 6.34 (1H,brs), 6.70-7.04 (3H,m), 6.91 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.32 (2H,d,J=9.0).
96	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.25 (3H,s), 1.28 (3H,s), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.55 (3H,s), 3.77 (3H,s), 6.70-7.04 (3H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.68 (1H,brs).
97	63	165-168	NMR: 1.24 (3H,s), 1.28 (3H,s), 3.02 (6H,s), 3.54 (3H,s), 5.10 (1H,s), 6.32 (1H,brs), 6.74 (3H,brs), 6.82 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.18 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 7.55 (1H,d,J=2.7).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
98	69	96-99	NMR: 1.25 (3H,s), 1.28 (3H,s), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.54 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 5.11 (1H,s), 6.75 (3H,brs), 6.85 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.34 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 7.63 (1H,d,J=2.7).
99	92	149-150	NMR: 0.60-1.06 (6H,m), 1.40-1.90 (2H,m), 2.78 (3H,s), 3.56 (3H,s), 5.15 (1H,s), 6.64-7.36 (8H,m).
100	70	122-124	NMR: 0.64-1.04 (6H,m), 1.44-1.86 (2H,m), 3.05 (6H,s), 3.55 (3H,s), 5.14 (1H,s), 6.24 (1H,brs), 6.68-7.40 (7H,m).
101	not less than 97	97-98	NMR: 0.60-1.10 (6H,m), 1.44-1.92 (2H,m), 3.17 (3H,s), 3.54 (3H,s), 3.73 (3H,s), 5.13 (1H,s), 6.76 (3H,m), 6.90 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.40 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.76 (1H,brs).
102	93	145.5-147	NMR: 0.77 (3H,t,J=7.5), 0.90 (3H,t,J=7.5), 1.44-1.92 (4H,m), 2.76 (3H,s), 3.56 (3H,s), 5.14 (1H,s), 6.68-7.36 (9H,m).
103	93	117-118	

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
104	89	liquid	NMR: 0.78 (3H,t,J=7.1), 0.92 (3H,t,J=7.1), 1.42-1.96 (4H,m), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.56 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 5.14 (1H,s), 6.78 (3H,m), 6.90 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.40 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.68 (1H,brs).
105	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 0.88 (3H,d,J=6.4), 0.92 (3H,d,J=6.4), 1.72-2.08 (1H,m), 2.99 (6H,s), 3.52 (3H,s), 5.32 (1H,d,J=2.1), 6.55 (1H,brs), 6.70-7.40 (7H,m).
106	not less than 97	93-94	NMR: 0.90 (3H,d,J=6.4), 0.93 (3H,d,J=6.4), 1.80-2.08 (1H,m), 2.96-3.16 (1H,m), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.54 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 5.32 (1H,d,J=2.1), 6.70-7.50 (7H,m), 7.64 (1H,brs).
107	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1640 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 0.96 (3H,t,J=7.7), 1.23 (3H,t,J=7.1), 1.40-1.84 (2H,m), 3.00 (6H,s), 3.01-3.16 (1H,m), 3.52-4.00 (2H,m), 5.38 (1H,d,J=2.1), 6.47 (1H,brs), 6.70-7.44 (7H,m).

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
108	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 0.97 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.25 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.63 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.13 (1H,m), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 3.50-4.16 (2H,m), 5.38 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.68-6.90 (3H,m), 6.90 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.39 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.69 (1H,brs).
109	86	liquid	NMR: 0.92 (3H,d,J=6.4), 0.96 (3H,d,J=6.4), 1.26 (3H,t,J=6.4), 1.72-2.16 (1H,m), 2.78 (3H,d,J=5.1), 3.04 (1H,dd,J=1.5, 5.1), 3.54-4.12 (2H,m), 5.28 (1H,d,J=5.1), 5.44 (1H,d,J=1.5), 6.70-7.50 (8H,m).
110	72	liquid	NMR: 0.88 (3H,d,J=6.4), 0.92 (3H,d,J=6.4), 1.24 (3H,t,J=7.1), 1.80-2.12 (1H,m), 3.00 (6H,s), 3.02-3.12 (1H,m), 3.52-4.06 (2H,m), 5.44 (1H,d,J=1.5), 6.40 (1H,brs), 6.72-7.40 (7H,m).
111	80	liquid	NMR: 0.90 (3H,d,J=6.4), 0.92 (3H,d,J=6.4), 1.26 (3H,t,J=7.1), 1.68-2.10 (1H,m), 3.04 (1H,m), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.50-4.08 (2H,m), 3.77 (3H,s), 5.44 (1H,d,J=1.5), 6.72-7.04 (5H,m), 7.40 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.65 (1H,brs).
112	73	149-151.5	IR: 3285 (ν_{NH}), 1643 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
113	95	62-65	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1660 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
114	72	133-134	IR: 3280 (ν_{NH}), 1638 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
115	not less than 97	77-79	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1659 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
116	80	145-147	IR: 3355 (ν_{NH}), 3305 (ν_{NH}), 1650 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
117	77	157-158	NMR: 1.30-2.16 (8H,m), 3.12 (6H,s), 3.13-3.36 (1H,m), 4.64-4.88 (1H,m), 6.32 (1H,brs), 6.76-7.48 (7H,m).
118	73	118-120	NMR: 1.20-2.10 (8H,m), 3.00-3.30 (1H,m), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 4.52-4.80 (1H,m), 6.68-7.52 (7H,m), 7.63 (1H,brs).
119	73	137.5-139	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1645 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
120	79	164-165	NMR: 1.00-2.10 (10H,m), 3.05 (6H,s), 3.40-3.62 (1H,m), 4.30-4.60 (1H,m), 6.25 (1H,brs), 6.64-7.44 (7H,m).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
121	not less than 97	127-128	NMR: 0.96-2.10 (10H,m), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.30-3.60 (1H,m), 3.76 (3H,s), 4.00-4.56 (1H,m), 6.70-7.52 (7H,m), 7.68 (1H,brs).
122	92	57-59	NMR: 0.80-2.10 (10H,m), 2.76 (3H,d,J=3.9), 3.36-3.70 (1H,m), 4.48-4.96 (1H,m), 5.66 (1H,d,J=2.9), 6.50-7.34 (7H,m), 7.52 (1H,s).
123	79	56-58	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1650 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
124	60	liquid	NMR: 0.80-2.10 (10H,m), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.40-3.70 (1H,m), 3.78 (3H,s), 4.48-4.96 (1H,m), 6.68-7.52 (7H,m), 7.70 (1H,brs).
125	90	176-178	
126	84	138.5-140	NMR: 3.02 (6H,s), 5.95 (2H,s), 6.43 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.45 (1H,brs), 6.57 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.74 (1H,d,J=9.0), 6.90 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.32 (1H,d,J=9.0).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
127	not less than 97	90-91	NMR: 3.09 (3H,s), 3.77 (3H,s), 5.96 (2H,s), 6.36 (1H, dd, J=2.7, 9.0), 6.57 (1H,d, J=2.7), 6.76 (1H,d, J=9.0); 6.84 (2H,d, J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d, J=9.0), 7.64 (1H, brs).
128	89	150-151	
129	81	125-126	NMR: 1.01 (3H,t, J=7.2), 1.61 (3H,s), 1.95 (2H,q, J=7.2), 3.02 (6H,s), 6.38 (1H, dd, J=2.7, 8.1), 6.47 (1H,d, J=2.7), 6.64 (1H,d, J=8.1), 6.90 (2H,d, J=9.0), 7.30 (2H,d, J=9.0).
130	88	99.5-101	NMR: 1.02 (3H,t, J=7.2), 1.62 (3H,s), 1.95 (2H,q, J=7.2), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 6.38 (1H, dd, J=2.7, 8.1), 6.47 (1H,d, J=2.7), 6.63 (1H,d, J=8.1), 6.93 (2H,d, J=9.0), 7.39 (2H,d, J=9.0), 7.65 (1H, brs).
131	56	169-170	IR: 3285 (ν_{NH}), 1642 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
132	86	112-113	IR: 3330 (ν_{NH}), 1665 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
133	76	145-147	NMR: 1.67 (6H,s), 3.02 (6H,s), 6.20-6.80 (3H,m), 6.89 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.29 (2H,d,J=9.0). IR: 3295 (ν_{NH}), 1637 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
134	90	93-94	IR: 3350 (ν_{NH}), 1662 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
135	72	103.5-104.5	
136	not less than 97	141-143	NMR: 1.80 (3H,s), 3.03 (6H,s), 3.33 (3H,s), 6.45 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 7.2), 6.56 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.72 (1H,d,J=7.2), 6.73 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.31 (2H,d,J=9.0).
137	94	117-118	NMR: 1.81 (3H,s), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.74 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 6.46 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 7.2), 6.56 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.75 (1H,d,J=7.2), 6.93 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.67 (1H,brs).
138	not less than 97	119-120	IR: 3300 (ν_{NH}), 1640 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
139	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
140	92	liquid	NMR: 1.02 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.21 (3H,t,J=7.2), 2.06 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.03 (6H,s), 3.61 (2H,q,J=7.2), 6.20-6.80 (3H,m), 6.91 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.30 (3H,d,J=9.0).
141	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.21 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.27 (3H,t,J=7.2), 2.07 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.62 (2H,q,J=7.2), 3.77 (3H,s), 6.32-6.88 (3H,m), 6.93 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.40 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.66 (1H,brs).
142	83	103-104	IR: 3300 (ν_{NH}), 1635 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
143	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3390 (ν_{NH}), 3300 (ν_{NH}), 1668 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
144	80	113-114	IR: 3275 (ν_{NH}), 1633 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
145	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3390 (ν_{NH}), 3300 (ν_{NH}), 1668 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
146	83	165-166.5	IR: 3300 (ν_{NH}), 1627 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
147	85	129.5-131	IR: 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1635 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
148	87	105-106	IR: 3350 (ν_{NH}), 1668 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
149	81	151-152	IR: 3300 (ν_{NH}), 1627 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
150	70	112.5-114	IR: 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1634 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
151	86	liquid	IR: 3350 (ν_{NH}), 1665 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
152	88	164.5-168	IR: 3400 (ν_{NH}), 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1650 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
153	85	192-193.5	IR: 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1637 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
154	81	131.5-134	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1662 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
155	71	176-177.5	IR: 3340 (ν_{NH}), 1635 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
156	not less than 95	109-110	IR: 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1657 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
157	78	162.5-164	IR: 3250 (ν_{NH}), 1635 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
158	85	102-104	IR: 3280 (ν_{NH}), 1660 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
159	76	162-168.5	IR: 3330 (ν_{NH}), 1644 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
160	92	117-118	IR: 3330 (ν_{NH}), 1665 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
161	84	119-122	NMR: 1.38 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.60-2.00 (2H,m), 2.64-2.94 (2H,m), 3.02 (6H,s), 4.00-4.28 (1H,m), 6.40-7.20 (3H,m), 6.85 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.95 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 8.05 (1H,d,J=2.7).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
162	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.38 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.60-2.00 (2H,m), 2.64-3.00 (2H,m), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.79 (3H,s), 4.00-4.16 (1H,m), 6.48-7.20 (3H,m), 6.89 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.71 (1H,brs), 8.05 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 8.16 (1H,d,J=2.7).
163	71	125.5-126.5	
164	86	114-116	IR: 3315 (ν_{NH}), 1640 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
165	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1680 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
166	90	148.5-149.5	IR: 3355 (ν_{NH}), 1646 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
167	96	118-119	IR: 3350 (ν_{NH}), 1662 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
168	not less than 97	146-148	

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
169	82	129-131	NMR: 1.32 (6H,s), 1.78 (2H,t,J=7.2), 2.72 (2H,t,J=7.2), 3.02 (6H,s), 6.33 (1H,brs), 6.39 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.47 (1H,d,J=9.0), 6.97 (1H,d,J=7.2), 6.96 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.34 (2H,d,J=9.0).
170	91	98-99	NMR: 1.32 (6H,s), 1.80 (2H,t,J=7.2), 2.75 (2H,t,J=7.2), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 6.52 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.58 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 7.2), 6.86 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.04 (1H,d,J=7.2), 7.68 (1H,brs), 8.01 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 8.14 (1H,d,J=2.7).
171	92	131-132	
173	77	104-106	NMR: 1.32 (6H,s), 1.76 (2H,t,J=7.2), 2.73 (2H,t,J=9.0), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.77 (3H,s), 6.39 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.46 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.98 (3H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.68 (1H,brs).
174	73	159-161	IR: 3275 (ν_{NH}), 1635 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
175	70	95-97	NMR: 1.32 (6H,s), 1.78 (2H,t,J=7.2), 2.71 (2H,t,J=7.2), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 6.32 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.45 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 7.01 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.32 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 7.67 (1H,d,J=2.7), 7.72 (1H,brs).
176	78	133-134	IR: 3300 (ν_{NH}), 1656 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$), 1530 (ν_{NO_2}), 1370 (ν_{NO_2}).
177	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3360 (ν_{NH}), 1660 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$), 1540 (ν_{NO_2}), 1365 (ν_{NO_2}).
178	96	119-121	IR: 3300 (ν_{NH}), 1640 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
179	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
180	76	69-70	NMR: 1.29 (3H,s), 1.33 (3H,s), 1.36 (3H,d,J=6.3), 1.62 (1H,s), 1.69 (1H,s), 3.00 (6H,s), 3.06 (1H,brs), 4.20 (1H,q,J=6.3), 6.44-6.72 (2H,m), 6.82 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.21 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.90 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 8.02 (1H,d,J=2.7).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
181	95	43-45	NMR: 1.28 (3H,s), 1.30 (3H,s), 1.35 (3H,d,J=6.3), 1.62 (1H,s), 1.69 (1H,s), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.75 (3H,s), 6.51 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.59 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.85 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.22 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.64 (1H, brs), 8.61 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 8.13 (1H,d,J=2.7).
182	89	164-165	IR: 3365 (ν_{NH}), 1645 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
183	91	126-127	IR: 3330 (ν_{NH}), 1666 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
184	88	125-126.5	IR: 3350 (ν_{NH}), 1682 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
185	not less than 97	133-134	IR: 3335 (ν_{NH}), 1638 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
186	not less than 97	122-123	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1660 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
187	69	129-130	NMR: 1.32 (3H,s), 1.41 (3H,s), 1.99 (1H,d,J=7.2), 2.03 (1H,d,J=7.2), 3.04 (6H,s), 3.46 (3H,s), 4.39 (1H,t,J=7.2), 6.29 (1H,brs), 6.37 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.51 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.97 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.30 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.34 (2H,d,J=9.0).
188	92	96.5-97.5	NMR: 1.33 (3H,s), 1.42 (3H,s), 1.99 (1H,d,J=7.2), 2.04 (1H,d,J=7.2), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.46 (3H,s), 3.77 (3H,s), 6.37 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.55 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.99 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.31 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.67 (1H,brs).
189	not less than 97	179-182	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1638 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
190	not less than 97	97-98	
191	not less than 97	70-71	

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
192	not less than 97	189-200	
193	67	143-145	NMR: 1.26 (3H,s), 1.41 (3H,s), 1.49 (3H,s), 1.81 (1H,d,J=14.0), 2.03 (1H,d,J=14.0), 3.02 (6H,s), 3.21 (3H,s), 6.29 (1H,brs), 6.43 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.59 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.98 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.21 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.35 (2H,d,J=9.0).
194	not less than 97	92-93	NMR: 1.26 (3H,s), 1.42 (3H,s), 1.58 (3H,s), 1.84 (1H,d,J=13.5), 2.05 (1H,d,J=13.5), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.22 (3H,s), 6.45 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.59 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 7.00 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.20 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.43 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.70 (1H,brs).
195	not less than 97	211-212	
196	70	164-165	
197	80	92-93.5	

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
198	72	210-212	IR: 3350 (ν_{NH}), 3280 (ν_{NH}), 1644 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$), 1520 (ν_{NO_2}), 1346 (ν_{NO_2}).
199	63	163-164	IR: 3410 (ν_{NH}), 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1646 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$), 1524 (ν_{NO_2}), 1350 (ν_{NO_2}).
200	86	142-144	IR: 3260 (ν_{NH}), 1650 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$), 1525 (ν_{NO_2}), 1340 (ν_{NO_2}).
201	not less than 97	201-202	
202	not less than 97	174-175	
203	not less than 97	145-147	

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
204	69	186-188	NMR: 1.00 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.45 (3H,s), 1.50 (3H,s), 1.80 (1H,d,J=14.0), 2.04 (1H,d,J=14.0), 3.03 (6H,s), 3.55 (2H,q,J=7.2), 6.30 (1H,brs), 6.43 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.58 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.98 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.21 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.34 (2H,d,J=9.0).
205	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
206	82	153.5-154.5	
207	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 0.72 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.20-1.60 (2H,m), 1.28 (3H,s), 1.46 (3H,s), 1.52 (3H,s), 1.82 (1H,d,J=13.5), 2.06 (1H,d,J=13.5), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.47 (3H,t,J=7.2), 3.69 (3H,s), 6.44 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.60 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.99 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.23 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.43 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.67 (1H,brs).
208	not less than 97	173-174	
209	81	62-63	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1653 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
210	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1673 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
211	61	liquid	NMR: 1.82-2.20 (2H,m), 3.00 (6H,s), 3.43 (3H,s), 4.10-4.36 (3H,m), 6.34-6.60 (3H,m), 6.82-7.40 (5H,m).
212	69	liquid	NMR: 1.88-2.20 (2H,m), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.42 (3H,s), 3.74 (3H,s), 4.06-4.34 (3H,m), 6.40-6.60 (2H,m), 6.86-7.50 (5H,m), 7.76 (1H,brs).
213	58	143-145	
214	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.00 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.40-2.16 (4H,m), 2.50-3.00 (2H,m), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.70-4.04 (1H,m), 3.76 (3H,s), 6.32-7.56 (7H,m), 7.67 (1H,brs).
215	80	146-148	
216	90	151-153	

- to be continued -

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Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point: (°C)	Spectral data
217	not less than 97	112-114	
218	85	liquid	NMR: 1.90 (2H,m), 2.60 (2H,m), 2.62 (3H,d,J=5.4), 3.36 (3H,s), 4.98 (1H,t,J=1.8), 5.90 (1H,brs), 6.38 (2H,m), 6.80 (3H,d,J=9.0), 7.12 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.84 (1H,brs).
219	76	123-125	
220	70	liquid	NMR: 1.90 (2H,m), 2.56 (2H,m), 3.04 (3H,s), 3.40 (3H,s), 3.64 (3H,s), 5.01 (1H,t,J=1.8), 6.30-6.96 (3H,m), 6.88 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.36 (2H,d,J=9), 7.66 (1H,brs).
221	84	139-140	
222	not less than 97	88-90	
223	89	136-138	

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
224	85	127-129	
225	87	liquid	NMR: 1.00 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.80 (4H,m), 2.60 (1H,m), 3.21 (3H,s), 3.82 (3H,s), 4.16 (2H,t,J=5.4), 6.42 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.49 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.98 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.06 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.64 (1H,brs).
226	61	158-160	
- 227	88	139-142	
228	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 0.96 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.16 (3H,d,J=7.2), 2.00-2.40 (1H,m), 2.70-3.10 (1H,m), 3.17 (3H,s), 3.75 (3H,s), 3.80-4.10 (2H,m), 6.44 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.50 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.98 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.04 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.35 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.70 (1H,brs).
229	not less than 97	58.5-59.5	

- to be continued -

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Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
230	90	158-160	
231	90	157-158	
232	90	liquid	NMR: 1.30, 1.35 (total 3H, d, J=7.2), 1.60-2.28 (2H, m), 2.94 (1H, m), 2.98 (6H, s), 3.47, 3.51 (total 3H, s), 5.07 (1H, m), 6.36-7.44 (8H, m).
233	92	liquid	NMR: 1.30, 1.36 (total 3H, d, J=7.2), 1.60-2.30 (2H, m), 3.00 (1H, m), 3.19 (3H, s), 3.47, 3.52 (total 3H, s), 3.77 (3H, m), 5.08 (1H, m), 6.40-7.56 (7H, m), 7.68 (1H, brs).
234	90	liquid	NMR: 1.00-1.50 (6H, m), 1.60-2.28 (2H, m), 3.02 (6H, s), 3.08 (1H, m), 3.24-4.08 (2H, m), 5.18 (1H, dd, J=3.6, 7.2), 6.38 (1H, brs), 6.40-7.48 (7H, m).
235	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.02-1.58 (6H, m), 1.60-2.30 (2H, m), 3.10 (1H, m), 3.20 (3H, s), 3.50-4.20 (2H, m), 3.79 (3H, s), 5.18 (1H, dd, J=3.6, 7.2), 6.40-7.56 (7H, m), 7.68 (1H, brs).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
236	80	179-180	
237	not less than 97	129-131	NMR: 1.40 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.60-2.44 (2H,m), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.44 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 4.20 (1H,m), 4.56 (1H,dd,J=6.3, 10.8), 6.36 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.55 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.97 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.30 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.64 (1H,m).
238	82	135-137	
239	not less than 97	151-152	
240	not less than 97	109-110	NMR: 0.96 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.26 (3H,d,J=7.2), 2.00-3.08 (3H,m), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.77 (3H,s), 4.08-4.20 (1H,m), 6.42 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.47 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.96 (1H,d,J=9.0), 6.98 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.68 (1H,brs).
241	71	liquid	NMR: 0.8-1.12 (6H,m), 1.20-1.81 (3H,m), 2.20-2.80 (2H,m), 3.04 (6H,s), 3.98 (1H,m), 6.30 (1H,brs), 6.40-7.40 (7H,m).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
242	not less than 97	115-117	
243	86	142-143	IR: 3335 (ν_{NH}), 1644 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
244	88	88-90	IR: 3360 (ν_{NH}), 1660 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
245	81	109-111	IR: 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1638 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
246	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 0.92 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.24 (3H,s), 1.40-1.92 (6H,m), 2.70 (2H,t,J=7.2), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 6.40 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.46 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.97 (3H,d,J=9.0), 7.40 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.65 (1H,brs).
247	82	119.5-120	IR: 3350 (ν_{NH}), 1641 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
248	not less than 97	79-80.5	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1660 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
249	87	132.5-134	IR: 3360 (ν_{NH}), 1647 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
250	not less than 97	94-95	IR: 3360 (ν_{NH}), 1662 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
251	77	105-106	NMR: 0.89 (6H, t, J=7.0), 1.25-1.67 (6H, m), 1.77 (2H, t, J=7.2), 2.68 (2H, t, J=7.2), 3.02 (6H, s), 6.26 (1H, brs), 6.39 (1H, d, J=2.7), 6.45 (1H, dd, J=2.7, 9.0), 6.93 (1H, d, J=9.0), 6.95 (2H, d, J=9.0), 7.39 (2H, d, J=9.0).
252	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 0.89 (6H, t, J=7.5), 1.20-1.66 (6H, m), 1.77 (2H, t, J=7.2), 2.67 (2H, t, J=7.2), 3.17 (3H, s), 3.75 (3H, s), 6.39 (1H, d, J=2.7), 6.44 (1H, dd, J=2.7, 9.0), 6.95 (1H, d, J=9.0), 6.97 (2H, d, J=9.0), 7.40 (2H, d, J=9.0), 7.69 (1H, brs).
253	not less than 97	113-116	IR: 3330 (ν_{NH}), 1637 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
254	85	58-59.5	IR: 3355 (ν_{NH}), 1638 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
255	not less than 97	99-100.5	IR: 3330 (ν_{NH}), 1658 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
256	not less than 97	136-137.5	
257	not less than 97	144-144.5	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1648 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 1.49 (3H,s), 1.62-2.08 (2H,m), 2.36-2.92 (2H,m), 3.03 (6H,s), 3.27 (3H,s), 6.40 (1H,brs), 6.44-7.46 (7H,m).
258	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3330 (ν_{NH}), 1672 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 1.52 (3H,s), 1.72-2.24 (2H,m), 2.40-3.04 (2H,m), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.29 (3H,s), 3.77 (3H,s), 6.47 (1H,d, J=2.7), 6.52 (1H,dd, J=2.7, 9.0), 7.00 (3H,d, J=9.0), 7.43 (2H,d, J=9.0), 7.66 (1H,brs).
259	77	159.5-160.5	IR: 3270 (ν_{NH}), 1632 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 1.05 (3H,t, J=7.2), 1.53 (3H,s), 1.70-2.24 (2H,m), 2.56-3.20 (2H,m), 3.03 (6H,s), 3.59 (2H,q, J=7.2), 6.34 (1H,brs), 6.40-7.44 (7H,m).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
260	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1670 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
261	85	liquid	NMR: 0.85 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.12 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.52 (3H,s), 1.64-2.24 (2H,m), 2.36-2.80 (2H,m), 3.00 (6H,s), 4.22 (1H,m), 6.38-6.58 (3H,m), 6.84-7.06 (3H,m), 7.22-7.40 (2H,m).
262	91	liquid	NMR: 0.84 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.13 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.54 (3H,s), 1.64-2.18 (2H,m), 2.30-3.00 (2H,m), 3.15 (3H,s), 3.73 (3H,s), 4.20 (1H,m), 6.36-6.58 (2H,m), 6.84-7.04 (3H,m).
263	not less than 97	147-148	
264	90	141-143	IR: 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1636 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
265	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3420 (ν_{NH}), 3330 (ν_{NH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 0.96 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.64-2.24 (4H,m), 2.40-3.00 (2H,m), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.23 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 6.47 (1H,d,J=2.7), 7.32 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.98 (3H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.67 (1H,brs).
266	not less than 97	114-116	
267	not less than 97	146-147.5	
268	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.29 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.50 (3H,s), 1.90-2.20 (2H,m), 3.08 (1H,m), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.26 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 6.44 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.56 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.98 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.16 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.68 (1H,brs).
269	not less than 97	163.5-164.5	

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
270	77	167-168	
271	84	liquid	NMR: 0.95 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.30 (3H,d,J=6.3), 1.60-2.24 (4H,m), 3.00 (1H,m), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.22 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 6.47 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.55 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.97 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.17 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.70 (1H,brs).
272	90	liquid	NMR: 1.07 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.38 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.60-2.00 (1H,m), 3.02 (6H,s), 3.31 (3H,s), 3.80-4.36 (2H,m), 6.20-7.44 (8H,m).
273	87	liquid	NMR: 1.06 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.37 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.64-2.10 (1H,m), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.30 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 3.90-4.40 (2H,m), 6.38 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.52 (1H,dd, J=2.7, 9.0), 6.98 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.25 (1H,d, J=9.0), 7.43 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.68 (1H,brs).
274	not less than 97	163-164	

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
275	92	58-59	NMR: 0.99 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.13 (3H,s), 1.35 (3H,s), 1.60-2.08 (1H,m), 2.30-2.88 (2H,m), 2.98 (6H,m), 6.30-7.44 (8H,m).
276	not less than 97	82.5-83.5	NMR: 1.01 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.15 (3H,s), 1.36 (3H,s), 1.68-2.12 (1H,m), 2.19 (1H,dd,J=9.0, 16.2), 2.64 (1H,d,J=6.3, 16.2), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 6.39 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.46 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.95 (1H,d,J=9.0), 6.98 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.68 (1H,brs).
277	94	146-147.5	
278	63	liquid	NMR: 1.08 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.49 (3H,s), 1.98 (1H,m), 2.44-2.76 (2H,m), 3.00 (6H,s), 3.23 (3H,s), 6.38 (1H,brs), 6.45 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.50 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.94 (3H,d,J=9.0), 7.32 (2H,d,J=9.0).
279	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.08 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.78-2.20 (1H,m), 2.36-2.80 (2H,m), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.24 (3H,s), 3.77 (3H,s), 6.40-7.56 (7H,m), 7.66 (1H,brs).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
280	93	liquid	NMR: 0.94 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.25 and 1.36 (total 3H,s), 1.50-1.80 (2H,m), 1.81-2.10 (2H,m), 3.02 (6H,s), 3.44 and 3.46 (total 3H,s), 4.40 (1H,brs), 6.30 (1H,brs), 6.38 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.54 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.97 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.20-7.50 (3H,m).
281	88	liquid	NMR: 0.94 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.24 and 1.34 (total 3H,s), 1.50-1.80 (2H,m), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.44 and 3.46 (total 3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 4.4 (1H,brs), 6.38 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.54 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.98 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.28 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.42 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.66 (1H,brs).
282	90	liquid	IR: 3300 (ν_{NH}), 1640 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
283	94	liquid	IR: 3400 (ν_{NH}), 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1640 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
284	80	liquid	NMR: 0.89 (6H,t,J=7.2), 1.50-2.10 (6H,m), 3.03 (6H,s), 3.46 (3H,s), 4.38 (1H,t,J=6.3), 6.26 (1H,brs), 6.39 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.54 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.98 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.28 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.34 (2H,d,J=8.1).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
285	80	liquid	NMR: 0.89 (6H,t,J=7.2), 1.50-2.10 (6H,m), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.46 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 4.39 (1H,t,J=6.3), 6.39 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.54 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.99 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.30 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.44 (2H,d, J=8.1), 7.68 (1H,brs).
286	77	63-65	
287	43	liquid	NMR: 0.90 (6H,t,J=7.2), 1.00-2.20 (8H,m), 3.03 (6H,s), 3.45 (3H,s), 4.38 (1H,t,J=7.2), 6.26 (1H,brs), 6.39 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.52 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.97 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.29 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.44 (2H,d, J=8.1).
288	63	liquid	NMR: 0.90 (6H,t,J=7.2), 1.00-2.20 (8H,m), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.46 (3H,s), 3.77 (3H,s), 4.38 (1H,t,J=7.2), 6.39 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.52 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.98 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.30 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.42 (2H,d, J=8.1), 7.66 (1H,brs).
289	57	68-69	

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
290	86	67-68	NMR: 1.01 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.52-2.12 (4H,m), 2.98 (6H,s), 3.92-4.40 (5H,m), 6.44 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.59 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.65 (1H,brs), 6.92 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.32 (3H,d,J=9.0).
291	91	liquid	NMR: 1.03 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.56-2.20 (4H,m), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 4.00-4.50 (5H,m), 6.39 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.57 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 7.00 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.44 (3H,d,J=9.0), 7.68 (1H,brs).
292	86	173-175	
293	83	78-79.5	
294	73	liquid	NMR: 1.00 (6H,d,J=6.3), 1.85-1.94 (3H,m), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.80 (3H,s), 4.02 (1H,m), 4.15 (4H,m), 6.30-6.60 (3H,m), 6.92 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.30 (2H,d,J=9.0).
295	85	160-161	NMR: 0.97 (3H,d,J=7.0), 1.37 (3H,d,J=7.0), 2.11 (1H,m), 3.02 (6H,s), 4.09-4.35 (5H,m), 6.30 (1H,brs), 6.35 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.56 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.95 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.20 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.33 (2H,d,J=9.0).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
296	not less than 97	109-110	NMR: 0.96 (3H,d,J=7.0), 1.36 (3H,d,J=7.0), 2.11 (1H,m), 3.16 (3H,s), 3.74 (3H,s), 4.08-4.40 (5H,m), 6.35 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.51 (1H,dd,J=27, 9.0), 6.97 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.20 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.71 (1H,brs).
297	92	77-79	
298	92	liquid	NMR: 1.42 (6H,s), 2.13 (2H,s), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 4.00-4.30 (4H,m), 6.38 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.59 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 7.02 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.36 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.50 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.70 (1H,brs).
299	80	liquid	NMR: 0.92 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.33 (3H,s), 1.73 (2H,q,J=7.2), 2.06 (1H,d,J=14.4), 2.26 (1H,d,J=14.4), 2.78 (3H,d,J=5.4), 4.00-4.30 (4H,m), 5.20 (1H,brs), 6.35 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.54 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.98 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.20-7.60 (3H,m).
300	84	liquid	NMR: 0.92 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.33 (3H,s), 1.73 (2H,q,J=7.2), 2.05 (1H,d,J=14.4), 2.26 (1H,d,J=14.4), 3.00 (6H,s), 4.00-4.30 (4H,m), 6.35 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.42 (1H,brs), 6.54 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.98 (2H,q,J=8.1), 7.20-7.30 (3H,m).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
301	90	liquid	NMR: 0.92 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.33 (3H,s), 1.73 (2H,q,J=7.2), 2.03 (1H,d,J=14.4), 2.21 (1H,d,J=14.4), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.74 (3H,s), 4.0-4.3 (4H,m), 6.35 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.54 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.98 (2H,d,J=8.1), 6.98 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.45 (3H,d,J=8.1).
302	80	73-76.5	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 1640 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
303	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3400 (ν_{NH}), 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1678 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
304	80	liquid	NMR: 0.87 (6H,t,J=7.2), 1.68 (4H,q,J=7.2), 2.09 (2H,s), 3.03 (6H,s), 4.00-4.30 (4H,m), 6.24 (1H,brs), 6.35 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.54 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.96 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.30 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.42 (2H,d,J=8.1).
305	87	liquid	NMR: 0.87 (6H,t,J=7.2), 1.68 (4H,q,J=7.2), 2.09 (2H,s), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 4.00-4.30 (4H,m), 6.35 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.54 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.96 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.30 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.42 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.68 (1H,brs).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
306	83	liquid	NMR: 0.87 (6H,t,J=7.2), 1.68 (4H,q,J=7.2), 2.08 (2H,s), 2.10-2.50 (2H,m), 2.74 (3H,d,J=4.4), 4.00-4.30 (4H,m), 5.58 (1H,brs), 6.35 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.52 (1H,d,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.98 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.24 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.44 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.56 (1H,brs).
307	70	182-187	
308	75	126-127	NMR: 0.88 (6H,t,J=7.2), 1.10-1.50 (2H,m), 1.69 (4H,q,J=7.2), 2.09 (2H,s), 3.17 (3H,s), 3.72 (3H,s), 3.90-4.30 (4H,m), 6.35 (1H,d,J=2.7Hz), 6.55 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 8.1), 6.98 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.24 (1H,d,J=8.1), 7.44 (2H,d,J=8.1), 7.78 (1H,brs).
309	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.36 (3H,s), 1.62 (3H,s), 1.68 (1H,s), 1.80 (3H,s), 3.02 (6H,s), 6.35 (1H,brs), 6.38 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.53 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.09 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.33 (2H,d,J=9.0).
310	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.35 (3H,s), 1.61 (3H,s), 1.68 (1H,s), 1.79 (3H,s), 3.17 (3H,s), 3.75 (3H,s), 6.38 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.52 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.96 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.09 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.41 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.67 (1H,brs).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
311	not less than 97	161-162	
312	89	40-43	NMR: 1.80-2.24 (6H,m), 3.01 (6H,s), 3.06 (1H,m), 3.53 (3H,s), 6.39 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.43 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.52 (1H,brs), 6.88 (1H,d,J=9.0), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.34 (2H,d,J=9.0).
313	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.76-2.30 (6H,m), 3.01 (1H,m), 3.12 (3H,s), 3.47 (3H,s), 3.71 (3H,s), 6.26-7.48 (7H,m), 7.66 (1H,brs).
314	93	166-168	
315	not less than 97	58-59	
316	89	liquid	NMR: 1.40-1.92 (6H,m), 2.00-2.30 (2H,m), 3.18 (1H,m), 3.19 (3H,s), 3.38 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 6.46 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.49 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.96 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.00 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.45 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.73 (1H,brs).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
317	97	211-213	IR: 3330 (ν_{NH}), 3050 (ν_{OH}), 1624 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 1.29 (3H,s), 1.47 (3H,s), 1.57 (3H,s), 1.77 (1H,d, J=14.4), 2.00 (1H,d, J=14.4), 3.09 (3H,s), 5.75 (1H,brs), 6.28 (1H,d, J=2.7), 6.52 (1H,dd, J=2.7, 9.0), 6.91 (2H,d, J=9.0), 7.21 (1H,d, J=9.0), 7.39 (2H,d, J=9.0), 8.13 (1H,brs).
318	93	190-191.5	IR: 3350 (ν_{NH}), 3040 (ν_{OH}), 1627 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 1.28 (3H,s), 1.46 (3H,s), 1.56 (3H,s), 1.78 (1H,d, J=14.4), 2.00 (1H,d, J=14.4), 3.03 (6H,s), 6.32 (1H,d, J=2.7), 6.54 (1H,dd, J=2.7, 9.0), 6.92 (2H,d, J=9.0), 7.19 (1H,d, J=9.0), 7.38 (2H,d, J=9.0).
319	97	137-139	IR: 3410 (ν_{NH}), 3050 (ν_{OH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$). NMR: 1.28 (3H,s), 1.41 (3H,s), 1.56 (3H,s), 1.80 (1H,d, J=15.3), 2.02 (1H,d, J=15.3), 3.16 (3H,s), 3.38 (1H,brs), 3.73 (3H,s), 6.38 (1H,d, J=2.7), 6.53 (1H,dd, J=2.7, 9.0), 6.95 (2H,d, J=9.0), 7.20 (1H,d, J=9.0), 7.40 (2H,d, J=9.0), 7.73 (1H,brs).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
320	72	128.5-130	NMR: 1.38 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.64-2.00 (2H,m), 2.60-2.92 (2H,m), 3.00 (6H,s), 4.00-4.36 (1H,m), 6.63 (1H,brs), 6.70-7.00 (4H,m), 7.90 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 8.01 (1H,d,J=2.7).
321	91	93-94	NMR: 1.39 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.64-2.00 (2H,m), 2.68-3.00 (2H,m), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 3.92-4.40 (1H,m), 6.72-7.00 (4H,m), 7.69 (1H,brs), 8.01 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 8.14 (1H,d,J=2.7).
322	not less than 97	180-182	
323	95	154-155	IR: 3335 (ν_{NH}), 1642 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
324	not less than 97	108-109	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1665 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
325	not less than 97	100-102	NMR: 1.32 (6H,s), 1.77 (2H,t,J=7.2), 2.73 (2H,t,J=7.2), 3.00 (6H,s), 6.51 (1H,brs), 6.44-6.90 (4H,m), 7.89 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 7.99 (1H,d,J=2.7).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
326	78	liquid	NMR: 1.36 (6H,s), 1.78 (2H,t,J=7.2), 2.75 (2H,t,J=7.2), 3.10 (3H,s), 3.77 (3H,s), 6.67-6.92 (4H,m), 7.70 (1H,brs), 7.96 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 8.10 (1H,d,J=2.7).
327	75	168-169	IR: 3285 (ν_{NH}), 1643 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
328	86	106-108	IR: 3290 (ν_{NH}), 1667 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
329	84	174-176	IR: 3265 (ν_{NH}), 1640 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
330	not less than 97	91-92.5	IR: 3390 (ν_{NH}), 1686 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
332	74	171.5-172	IR: 3280 (ν_{NH}), 1635 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
333	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3310 (ν_{NH}), 1672 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
334	82	191-193	NMR: 1.34 (6H,d,J=6.9), 2.68-3.28 (1H,m), 2.80 (3H,d,J=4.4), 5.02 (1H,brs), 6.30 (1H,s), 6.64-7.60 (8H,m).
335	73	153-155	NMR: 1.35 (6H,d,J=6.9), 2.98-3.10 (1H,m), 3.04 (6H,s), 6.26 (1H,brs), 6.36 (1H,s), 6.84-7.46 (7H,m).
336	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.34 (6H,d,J=6.9), 2.86-3.30 (1H,m), 3.16 (3H,s), 3.72 (3H,s), 6.28 (1H,s), 6.88 (1H,dd,J=2.7, 9.0), 6.93 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.10 (1H,d,J=2.7), 7.35 (1H,d,J=9.0), 7.40 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.72 (1H,brs).
337	77	137-138	NMR: 0.98 (3H,d,J=6.9), 1.02 (3H,d,J=6.9), 1.90-2.28 (1H,m), 2.64 (2H,dd,J=2.7, 6.7), 3.00 (6H,s), 6.32 (1H,s), 6.48 (1H,brs), 6.80-7.04 (3H,m), 7.08 (1H,d,J=2.7), 7.30 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.34 (1H,d,J=9.0).
338	86	67-69	NMR: 0.89 (6H,d,J=6.9), 1.76-2.20 (1H,m), 2.52 (2H,d,J=6.9), 3.08 (3H,s), 3.64 (3H,s), 6.22 (1H,s), 6.68-7.50 (7H,m), 7.64 (1H,brs).
339	80	123-124	NMR: 1.28 (3H,t,J=7.7), 2.62 (2H,q,J=7.7), 3.00 (6H,s), 6.44 (1H,brs), 6.80-7.50 (8H,m).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
340	78	liquid	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1675 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
341	not less than 97	liquid	IR: 3325 (ν_{NH}), 1655 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
342	68	liquid	NMR: 0.80-1.84 (5H,m), 2.56 (2H,t,J=7.7), 2.95 (6H,s), 6.68-7.50 (9H,m).
343	83	liquid	NMR: 0.80-1.84 (5H,m), 2.56 (2H,t,J=7.7), 3.16 (3H,s), 3.71 (3H,s), 6.72-7.74 (8H,m), 7.78 (1H,brs).
344	85	liquid	NMR: 1.30 (6H,d,J=6.7), 2.90-3.14 (1H,m), 3.02 (6H,s), 6.48 (1H,brs), 6.70-7.56 (8H,m).
345	92	liquid	NMR: 1.32 (6H,d,J=6.7), 2.86-3.24 (1H,m), 3.21 (3H,s), 3.78 (3H,s), 6.70-7.56 (8H,m), 7.71 (1H,brs).
346	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.42 (3H,d,J=6.3), 2.84 (1H,dd,J=7.2, 14.4), 3.00 (6H,s), 2.96 (1H,dd,J=7.2, 14.4), 2.92 (1H,m), 6.66 (1H,brs), 6.68-7.10 (4H,m), 7.80-8.08 (2H,m).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
347	74	liquid	NMR: 1.42 (3H,d,J=6.3), 2.85 (1H,dd,J=7.2, 14.4), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.38 (1H,dd,J=7.2, 14.4), 3.78 (3H,s), 4.94 (1H,m), 6.72-7.16 (4H,m), 7.64 (1H,brs), 7.92-8.20 (2H,m).
348	84	100.5-101.5	NMR: 1.47 (3H,d,J=6.4), 2.86 (1H,dd,J=7.7, 15.4), 3.00 (6H,s), 3.38 (1H,dd,J=7.7, 15.4), 5.00 (1H,m), 6.44 (1H,brs), 6.68-6.90 (3H,m), 6.94 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.32 (2H,d,J=9.0).
349	87	86-88	NMR: 1.46 (3H,d,J=6.4), 2.88 (1H,dd,J=7.7, 15.4), 3.17 (3H,s), 3.40 (1H,dd,J=7.7, 15.4), 3.75 (3H,s), 5.00 (1H,m), 6.66-6.96 (3H,m), 6.97 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.40 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.64 (1H,brs).
350	95	161-162	IR: 3320 (ν_{NH}), 3280 (ν_{NH}), 1635 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
351	81	157-158	IR: 3220 (ν_{NH}), 1635 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).
352	81	93-93.5	IR: 3280 (ν_{NH}), 1660 ($\nu_{\text{C=O}}$).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
353	76	166.5-168	NMR: 1.24 (6H,s), 1.79 (2H,t,J=7.1), 2.81 (2H,t,J=7.1), 3.00 (6H,s), 6.33 (1H,brs), 6.74-6.92 (3H,m), 6.84 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.26 (2H,d,J=9.0).
354	87	118-119.5	NMR: 1.27 (6H,s), 1.80 (2H,t,J=7.1), 2.82 (2H,t,J=7.1), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 6.68-6.96 (3H,m), 6.88 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.36 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.64 (1H,brs).
355	not less than 97	190-191	
356	77	174-175	
357	89	104-105	
358	not less than 97	175.5-176.5	
359	82	153-155	

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
360	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 1.19 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.37 (3H,s), 1.39 (3H,s), 2.22 (3H,s), 3.09 (1H,q,J=7.2), 3.20 (3H,s), 3.77 (3H,s), 6.19 (1H,brs), 6.35 (1H,brs), 6.96 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.43 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.69 (1H,brs).
361	not less than 97	116-117	
362	not less than 97	135-136	
363	not less than 97	liquid	NMR: 0.92 (3H,t,J=7.2), 1.18 (3H,d,J=6.3), 1.30 (3H,s), 1.66 (2H,q,J=7.2), 2.20 (3H,s), 3.12 (1H,q,J=6.3), 3.18 (3H,s), 3.76 (3H,s), 6.15 (1H,brs), 6.32 (1H,brs), 6.92 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.39 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.64 (1H,brs).
364	65	liquid	NMR: 1.29 (3H,s), 1.80 (2H,t,J=6.7), 2.16 (3H,s), 2.58 (2H,t,J=6.7), 3.04 (6H,s), 6.26 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.40 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.96 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.32 (2H,d,J=9.0).

- to be continued -

Table 13 (continued)

Compound No.	Yield (%)	Melting point (°C)	Spectral data
365	80	liquid	NMR: 1.28 (6H,s), 1.78 (2H,t,J=7.1), 2.16 (3H,s), 2.56 (2H,t,J=7.1), 3.16 (3H,s), 3.72 (3H,s), 6.28 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.40 (1H,d,J=2.7), 6.97 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.42 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.76 (1H,brs).
366	not less than 97	164-165	
367	86	181-182	
368	not less than 97	109-111	
369	not less than 97	176-177	
370	92	179-180.5	
371	88	liquid	NMR: 1.14 (3H,d,J=7.2), 1.52 (3H,s), 1.80-2.12 (1H,m), 2.44 (2H,d,J=9.0), 3.21 (3H,s), 3.24 (3H,s), 3.79 (3H,s), 6.33 (1H,d,J=2.1), 6.45 (1H,d,J=2.1), 7.00 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.43 (2H,d,J=9.0), 7.67 (1H,brs).

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The following Formulation Examples are given for the herbicide of this invention. All percentages in these examples are by weight.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 1

Wettable powder:-

The compound [I] of this invention (10%), 3% of a sodium salt of a higher alcohol sulfate ester and 87% of kaolin were uniformly mixed and pulverized to form a wettable powder.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 2

Emulsifiable concentrate:-

The compound [I] of this invention (20%), 10% of polyoxyethylene alkylaryl ether, 30% of cyclohexanone and 40% of dimethylformamide were uniformly dissolved to form an emulsifiable concentrate.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 3

Granules:-

The compound [I] of this invention (5%), 40% of benzonite, 50% of clay and 5% of sodium ligninsulfonate were uniformly mixed and pulverized. The mixture was kneaded with water, granulated and dried to form granules.

FORMULATION EXAMPLE 4

Dust:-

The compound [I] of this invention (3%) and 97% of clay were uniformly mixed and pulverized to form a dust.

The following Test Examples specifically illustrate the herbicide of this invention.

TEST EXAMPLE 1

Herbicidal test in upland foliage treatment:-

Porcelain pots (12 cm in inside diameter) were filled with sieved upland farm soil, and seeds of cocklebur, blackjack, velvet leaf, jimsonweed, soybean, wheat, corn and rice were sown and covered with the soil (1 cm). They were grown in a greenhouse until the first leaf of soybean developed. A predetermined amount of each of

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the test compounds, formulated into a wettable powder in accordance with Formulation Example 1, was dispersed in 15 liters (per are) of water containing 500 ppm of Neo-esterin as a sticker). The dispersion was sprayed to the leaves and stalks of the plants from the top of the plants by a small atomizer. After the treatment, the plants were grown further in the greenhouse for 20 days, Herbicidal effects and phytotoxicity on these plants were examined, and evaluated in accordance with the standards shown in Table 14. The results are shown in Table 15.

Table 14

	<u>Index</u>	<u>Herbicidal effect and phytotoxicity</u>
	5	more than 99 % to 100 % (withered)
	4.5	90 % to 99 %
15	4	80 % to 89 %
	3.5	70 % to 79 %
	3	60 % to 69 %
	2.5	50 % to 59 %
	2	40 % to 49 %
20	1.5	30 % to 39 %
	1	20 % to 29 %
	0.5	1 % to 19 %
	0	less than 1 % (no herbicidal effect, or no phytotoxicity)

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Table 15

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	2	5	5	3	5	0	0	0	0
	1	3	5	2	5	0	0	0	0
2	2	5	5	5	5	0	2	1	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	1	0	1
4	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
5	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
6	2	5	5	5		0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5		0	0	0	0
7	2	5	5	5	5	0	0.5	0	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
9	2	5	5	5	5	0.5	0.5		2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		0.5
10	2	5	5	5	5	0	2	0	1.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
11	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	4	5	0	0	0	0

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
16	2	5	4.5	5	5	0	2	0	0.5
	1	5	3	4.5	4.5	0	0	0	0
20	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
21	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
	1	5	5	1.5	5	0	0		0
24	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
	1	5	4	2.5	5	0	0		0
31	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		0.5
32	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		3
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		1
33	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		
35	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
36	2	5	5	5	5		0		1
	1	5	4.5	5	5		0		1

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
39	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
43	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
44	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
55	2	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
56	2	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
57	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	4.5	0	0	0	0
58	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	3
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
63	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		3.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		1
64	2	5	5	5	5		0		1.5
	1	5	5	5	5		0		1

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
65	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		
66	2	5	2	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	2	5	5	0	0		
67	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		
68	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		
78	2	5	5	5	5	0	1	0	0.5
	1	5	5	3	5	0	0	0	0
79	2	5	5	5	5	0	1.5	0.5	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
81	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
82	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
83	2	4	5	5	5	0	0	0.5	2
	1	2	5	5	5	0	0	0	1

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
84	2	5	5	5	5	0	0.5	0	1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
85	2	3	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	2	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
86	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
90	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		
91	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		
93	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
	1	3	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
95	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
96	2	5	5	5	5	0	0.5	1	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
98	2	5	4	5	5		0	0	0
	1	5	3	5	5		0	0	0

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
100	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
101	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
	1	5	5	5	2	0	0	0	0
103	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
105	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		
106	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		
107	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		
108	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		
110	2	5	5	5	5		0		
	1	5	4	5	5		0		
111	2	5	5	5	5		0		
	1	5	5	5	5		0		

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
113	2	5	5	5	5	0.5	0	0	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
115	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
	1	5	4.5	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
126	2	5	5	5	5		0.5	1	0
	1	5	5	2.5	5		0	0	0
127	2	5	5	5	5		1	1.5	0
	1	2	5	5	5		0	0	0
129	2	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
130	2	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
131	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
	1	5	4.5	5	5	0	0	0	1
132	2	5	5	5	5	0	2	1	1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	1	0	0.5
133	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
134	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	1	1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
136	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
137	2	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
	1	5	4	5	5		0	0	0
140	2	5	5	5	5		0.5	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
141	2	5	4.5	5	5		0	0	0
	1	5	2	5	5		0	0	0
142	2	5	5	5	5	0			5
	1	5	5	5	5	0			1
143	2	5	5	5	5	0			4.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0			0.5
144	2	5	5	1	5		0		0.5
	1	5	5	0.5	5		0		0.5
145	2	5	5	5	5		0		4.5
	1	5	4	5	5		0		3

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
151	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
159	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	3	5	0	0	0	0
160	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
	1	3	5	5	5	0	0		0
161	2	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	2
	1	3.5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
162	2	5	5	5	5	0		1	1
	1	3	5	5	5	0		0	0
164	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0.5	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
165	2	5	5	5	5	0			1
	1	5	5	5	5	0			0.5
169	2	5	5	5		1	0.5	2	2
	1	5	5	5		0	0	1	1
170	2	5	5	5	5	0	2	2	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	1	1	1

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
172	2	5	5	5	5	0	1	0	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
173	2	5	5	5	5	0	1	0	1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
174	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	3	5	4.5	5	0	0	0	0
179	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
180	2	5	5	5		0	0		5
	1	5	5	5		0	0		3
181	2	5	5	5		0	0.5		2
	1	5	5	5		0	0		1
182	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	3	4	5	5	0	0	0	0
184	2	4	5	5		0	0	0	1
	1	3	5	5		0	0	0	0
186	2	5	5	5	5		0	1.5	0
	1	5	5	5	5		0	0	0

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
192	2	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
	1	4.5	5	5	5		0	0	0
193	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
	1	5	5	5	3	0	0	0	0
194	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
205	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	4.5	5	5	0	0	0	0
206	2	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
207	2	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
	1	5	4	5	5		0	0	0
209	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	4.5	4	5	5	0	0	0	0
210	2	5	5	5	5	1	0	0	1.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
211	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		4.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		3.5

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
212	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
	1	5	3.5	2	5	0	0		0
220	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		2.5
	1	5	4.5	2	5	0	0		2
225	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		1.5
	1	5	3	5	5	0	0		0
230	2	5	5	5	5		0		0.5
	1	2	4.5	5	5		0		0
232	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		0.5
233	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
234	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		2
	1	5	4.5	5	5	0	0		1.5
235	2	5	3	5	5	0	0		2
	1	5	3	5	5	0	0		2
239	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
240	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0.5	3
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
244	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
245	2	4.5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
	1	3	4	5	5	0	0	0	0
246	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
247	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
248	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
251	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		4
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		2
252	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		
257	2	5	5	5	5		0	0	0
	1	1.5	5	5	5		0	0	0

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
258	2	5	5	5	5	0	2	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	1	0	0
260	2	5	4.5	5	5	0	0	0	4.5
	1	5	1.5	5	5	0	0	0	1
261	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		3
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		1
262	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		3
265	2	5	5	5	5	0	1	0	2
	1	5	2.5	5	5	0	0	0	1
268	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
	1	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	2
272	2	5	5	5	5	0	0.5	0	4.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2.5
273	2	5	5	5	5	0	0.5	0	4.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	4.5
276	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		2
	1	5	4	5	5	0	0		1.5

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
279	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	1	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
280	2	5	5	5	5	0	0.5	0	4
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2.5
281	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
	1	5	4.5	5	5	0	0	0	1
283	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
285	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		1.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		1
288	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		0.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		0
296	2	5	2	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	2	5	4.5	0	0	0	0
297	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1.5
	1	5	5	2	5	0	0	0	1
309	2	5	4.5	5	5	0	0	0	2
	1	4.5	4	5	5	0	0	0	2

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
310	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1.5
	1	5	4.5	5	4.5	0	0	0	1
312	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		4.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		1
313	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		3
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0		0.5
315	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	4
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2.5
316	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	3
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
319	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
320	2	4	5	5	5	0	2		1.5
	1	2	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
321	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	
	1	3	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
323	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
324	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
326	2	5	5	5		0		0	1.5
	1	3	4.5	5		0		0	0.5
327	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
328	2	5	5	5	5	0	5	1.5	5
	1	5	5	5	5	0	1	0	0
330	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2.5
	1	5	4	5	5	0	0	0	1
339	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	3
	1	5	3	5	5	0	0	0	2
340	2	5	4.5	5	5	0	0	0	1
	1	5	3	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
343	2	5	2.5	5	5	0	0	0	3
	1	5	1	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
344	2	5	5	5	5	0	0		4
	1	5	5	4.5	5	0	0		3

- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
345	2	5	3.5	5	5	0	0		4.5
	1	4.5	3	5	5	0	0		3.5
348	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	3
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
349	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1
	1	5	3	5	5	0	0	0	0
360	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	1.5
	1	5	4.5	5	5	0	0	0	0.5
362	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	1	2
	1	4.5	4.5	4.5	2	0	0	0.5	0
363	2	5	4.5	5	5	0	0	0	1
	1	5	3	5	4.5	0	0	0	0.5
365	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	1	2
	1	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2
371	2	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	2.5
	1	5	4.5	5	5	0	0	0	1.5

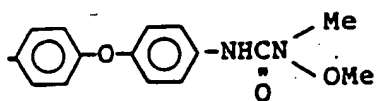
- to be continued -

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Table 15 (continued)

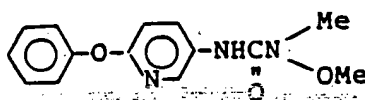
Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect				Phytotoxicity			
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Comparative Compound (1)	2	2	3	4	4	2	3	1	2
	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	2
Comparative Compound (2)	2	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1
	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Comparative Compound (3)	2	4	5	5	4	3	4	3	2
	1	2	5	2	3	2	3	2	2

Comparative Compound (1)



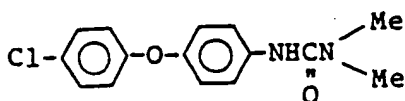
(the compound described in Jap.
Laid-Open Pat. Publn. No. 111542/77)

Comparative Compound (2)



(the compound described in Jap.
Laid-Open Pat. Publn. No. 36456/81)

Comparative Compound (3)



(chloroxuron)

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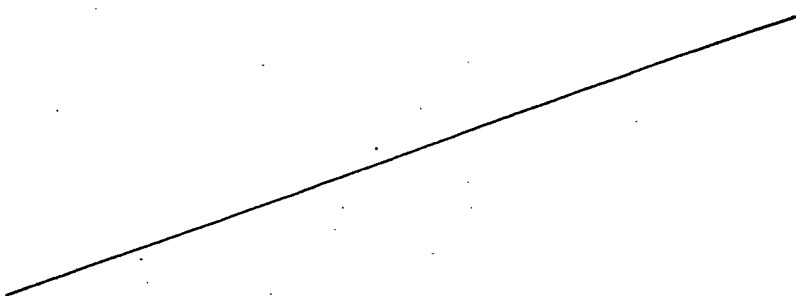
In Table 15 above and Table 16 given below, the names of the plants are indicated by letters A to J as follows:-

- 5 A: cocklebur (Xanthium canadense)
- B: blackjack (Bidens pilosa)
- C: velvet leaf (Abutilon theophrasti)
- D: jimsonweed (Datura stramonium)
- E: wheat (Triticum aestivum)
- F: corn (Zea mays)
- 10 G: rice (Oryza sativa)
- H: soybean (Glycine max)
- I: barnyard grass (Echinochloa crus-galli)
- J: Pigweed (Amaranthus retroflexus)

TEST EXAMPLE 2

15 Herbicidal test by soil treatment:-

 Porcelain pots (9 cm in diameter) were filled with sieved upland farm soil, and seeds of the plants indicated in Table 16 were sown and covered with the soil (1 cm). Immediately then, a predetermined amount of
20 a wettable powder of each of the test compounds, prepared as in Formulation Example 1, was diluted with 1.5 ml of water, and the dispersion was uniformly sprayed onto the surface of the soil by a small atomizer. The plants were
25 grown in a green house for 20 days after the soil treatment, and the herbicidal effect of each of the test compounds was examined and evaluated in accordance with the standards shown in Table 14. The results are shown in Table 16.



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Table 16

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect			
		I	J	B	C
7	5	5	5	5	5
	2.5	4.5	3.5	5	5
84	5	5	5	5	5
	2.5	3	5	4.5	5
85	5	2	5	5	5
	2.5	1	5	4.5	5
95	5	4.5	5	4.5	5
	2.5	1	5	3	5
96	5	5	5	5	5
	2.5	4.5	5	5	5
103	5	1	5	5	5
	2.5	0	5	4	5
105	5	0	5	5	5
	2.5	0	5	2	5
113	5	4	5	5	5
	2.5	1.5	4.5	3	4.5
132	5	5	5	5	5
	2.5	5	5	4.5	5

- to be continued -

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Table 16 (continued)

Test compound	Rate kg/ha	Herbicidal effect			
		I	J	B	C
151	5	1	5	5	5
	2.5	0	5	5	4.5
169	5	5	5	5	5
	2.5	5	3	5	4
190	5	4	5	5	5
	2.5	2	5	5	5
191	5	4.5	5	5	5
	2.5	3	5	5	5
194	5	2	5	5	5
	2.5	0	5	5	5
310	5	0	5	5	5
	2.5	0	5	4.5	4.5
319	5	3.5	5	5	5
	2.5	0	5	5	4.5
365	5	1	5	5	5
	2.5	0	2	5	5

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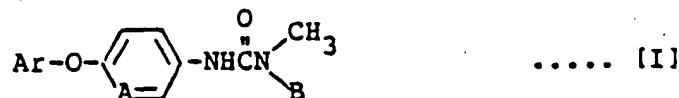
Industrial utilizability

The compounds of formula [I] of this invention are useful for controlling undesired vegetation in low dosages without substantial phytotoxicity on useful
5 crops.

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CLAIMS

1. A urea derivative represented by the following formula [I]

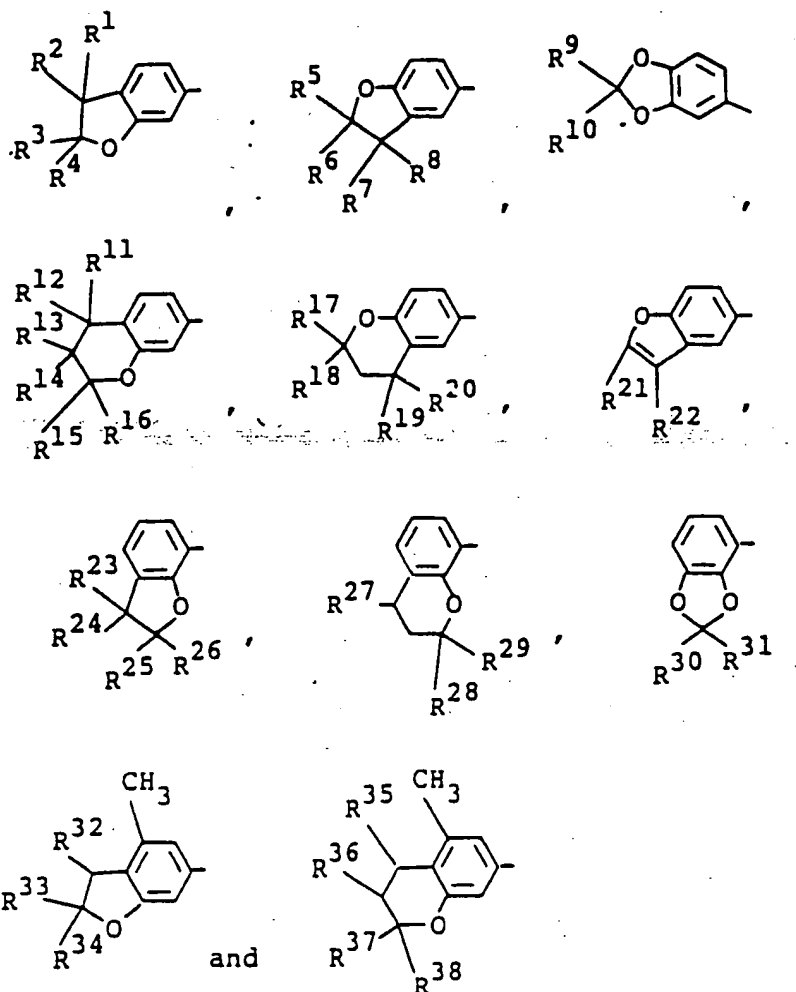


wherein

A represents the bond -N= or -C= in which X is a hydrogen atom, a chlorine atom, a ^Xnitro group or a trifluoromethyl group;

B represents a hydrogen atom, a methyl group or a methoxy group; and

Ar represents one member selected from the group consisting of



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in which R^1 to R^{38} , independently from each other, represent a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group or a lower alkoxy group; R^{16} may further represent a hydroxyl group; a pair of R^2 and R^3 , a pair of R^6 and R^7 and a pair of R^9 and R^{10} each, taken together, may represent an alkylene linkage and may form a 5- or 6-membered ring together with the two adjacent carbon atoms to which they are bonded; R^{11} and R^{12} , taken together, may form an ethylenedioxy linkage $-O-(CH_2)_2-O-$, or R^{11} and R^{15} , taken together, may form an alkylene linkage and form a 5- or 6-membered ring together with the carbon atoms to which they are bonded, or R^{15} and R^{16} , taken together, may represent a methylene linkage and form a 5- or 6-membered ring together with one carbon atom to which they are bonded, or R^{14} and R^{15} , taken together, may form a dichloromethylene linkage.

2. A process for producing a urea derivative represented by formula [I] in claim 1, which comprises reacting an aminopyridine or aniline derivative of the following formula [III]



wherein Ar and A are as defined with regard to formula [I] in claim 1, with methyl isocyanate, N,N-dimethylcarbonyl chloride or N-methoxy-N-methylcarbonyl chloride.

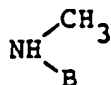
3. A process for producing a urea derivative represented by formula [I] in claim 1 which comprises reacting an isocyanate ester derivative represented by the following formula [III]



wherein Ar and A are as defined with regard to formula [I],

with an amine compound represented by the following formula [IV]

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..... [IV]

wherein B is as defined with regard to formula [I].

4. A herbicidal composition comprising a herbicidally effective amount of at least one compound of formula [I] according to claim 1 and an agriculturally acceptable diluent or carrier.

5. The herbicidal composition of claim 4 wherein the amount of the compound of formula [I] is about 0.5 to about 70% by weight based on the weight of the composition.

6. The herbicidal composition of claim 4 which is in the form of granules or a dust and in which the amount of the compound of formula [I] is 0.5 to 20% by weight based on the weight of the composition.

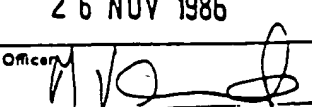
7. The herbicidal composition of claim 4 which is in the form of an emulsifiable concentrate or wettable powder and in which the amount of the compound of formula [I] is 5 to 70% by weight based on the weight of the composition.

8. Use of the compound of formula [I] according to claim 1 as a herbicide.

9. A method for controlling the growth of weeds, which comprises applying a herbicidally effective amount of at least one compound of formula [I] according to claim 1 to the weeds or the locus of such weeds.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/JP 86/00398

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) ¹		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC ⁴ C 07 D 405/12; 307/94; 311/78; 493/10; A 01 N 47/36; C 07 D 307/77; 311/04; 317/46; A 01 N 47/30; // (C 07 D 493/10; 317/00; 311/00)		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ⁷		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC ⁴	C 07 D 405/00; C 07 D 307/00; C 07 D 311/00; C 07 D 317/00; C 07 D 493/00;	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched ⁸		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT ⁹		
Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	EP, A 0105735 (UNION CARBIDE) 18 April 1984 see the whole document ---	1-9
Y	EP, A, 0036390 (CIBA-GEIGY) 23 September 1981 see the whole document ---	1-9
Y	US, A, 3773491 (P.A. CRUICKSHANK) 20 November 1973 see the whole document ---	1-9
Y	GB, A, 2016010 (SUMITOMO CHEMICAL COMPANY) 19 September 1975 see the whole document -----	1-9
<p>¹⁰ Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁴</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
27th October 1986	26 NOV 1986	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	M. VAN MOL 	

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO: PCT/JP 86/00398 (SA 14121)

This Annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 04/11/86

The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A- 0105735	18/04/84	AU-A- 1974083 JP-A- 59082357	05/04/84 12/05/84
EP-A- 0036390	23/09/81	JP-A- 56147759 US-A- 4376646 CA-A- 1175436	16/11/81 15/03/83 02/10/84
US-A- 3773491	20/11/73	None	
GB-A- 2016010	19/09/79	NL-A- 7901979 FR-A- 2419933 DE-A- 2909828 JP-A- 54122252 AU-A- 4495579 US-A- 4260411 AU-B- 522569 CA-A- 1135710	17/09/79 12/10/79 20/09/79 21/09/79 07/02/80 07/04/81 17/06/82 16/11/82

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